

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 8 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1917—VOL. X, NO. 22

* LAST EDITION

LUXBURG PLAN FOR A SOUTH AMERICAN UNION IS EXPOSED

Correspondence Between Berlin and German Agent in Argentina Reveals Scheme for League Against United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The duplicity and insincerity of German diplomacy are given further exposure in a mass of cablegrams that passed between the German Legation in Buenos Aires and the Imperial German Government in Berlin, copies of which were given out by Secretary of State Robert Lansing on Thursday. The cablegrams were published simultaneously in Argentina. Those sent by Count Luxburg, the Charge in Buenos Aires, cover the period from July 7 to Sept. 1, 1917, and those from Berlin to the Legation cover the period from July 3 to Sept. 1. There is also one from the Legation to the Chilean Government, pointing out that so long as Chile is neutral Germany will be able to carry out her South American policy after the war, and casting a slur upon Argentina.

The messages of the Charge to Berlin have to do with the complications arising from the attacks of submarines on Argentine shipping. They show that the Charge was profuse in his advice to the home Government concerning the language and tone of communications that would serve to carry Germany's day with the Buenos Aires Government. In one of the cablegrams the Charge refers petulantly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina as "a theatrical person who has shown insane cunning in preventing the Charge from interviewing the President." As pointed out by the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, the cablegrams are utterly at variance, both in substance and form, with the terms on which the negotiations were entered into, carried on, and brought to a conclusion. The negotiations had to do, for the most part, with the sinking of the *Toro* and other ships. To diplomats here the messages afford an example of the manner in which Count Luxburg frankly advised his Government what to say and what not to say, in no instance having any regard for sincerity, frankness or truth.

It is anticipated that these exposures will have much to do with influencing public opinion in the Argentine Congress there, following the expulsion of Count Luxburg after the first exposures of his duplicity in advising that Argentine ships be sunk so that no trace would be left, voted to break relations with Germany, but the President has not signed the resolution, it is understood here. In publishing these messages, the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs has given out the following statement:

"The telegrams which appear below are all that the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs received from the Embassy in Washington, of which the translations were made by the Department of State in the United States. There are three telegrams not published, as they allude solely to the republics of Chile and Uruguay. The Government has decided that it should not publish these telegrams, and has delivered them to the respective chancelleries."

"The telegrams show a number of inaccuracies so surprising that no apothet will fit them, as they are at complete variance, both in substance and form, with the terms in which the negotiations were entered into, carried on, and brought to a conclusion."

The texts of the telegrams are as follows:

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 7, or 8, 1917:

"No. 62. Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a theatrical person, has shown an insane cunning in preventing me from having an interview with the President. He sent me a copy of the note and declared in accordance therewith that Argentina could not consent to all the products of the country being treated as contraband."

"The pressure of North America in regard to shipping iron, coal and paper is great, but not irresistible. What is lacking is strength of will. If the President, whose action it is impossible to foretell, changes ministers, a postponement of the crisis or a settlement is possible."

"If the answer is unsatisfactory there is to be a rupture of relations."

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 7, 1917.

"No. 63. Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easy going good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people, under thin veneer, are Indians. A submarine squadron, with full powers to me, might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether, after a rupture of relations, Legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay or possibly Chile. The naval attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile."

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 10, 1917.

"No. 67. President, in the course of a long interview, protested his friendship for Germany and firm desire for neutrality, in spite of severe pressure. He demanded forbearance for all ships, about six in number, proceeding to the war zone, but conditioned that contraband found on board will be seized."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There has been a little more activity on the western and Italian fronts, during the last twenty-four hours. That is to say the raids in the center of the British line have increased somewhat in intensity, whilst determined attacks to break the Italian line have been made without effect. Beyond this there is nothing but news of some fighting with the Russians in the direction of Lake Doiran.

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Moreover, though the snow had been delayed, it was now falling with some severity and the time for considerable operations in the mountains must be considered approaching the end.

The main fact of the situation, General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, reviewing the situation in an interview today said the enemy forces had achieved nothing of importance in their big attack on Bullecourt, north of the Cambrai battlefield, and in small attacks at Ypres. In Italy, they were making slow progress in the mountains, but not sufficient to cause undue alarm, since the British and French troops were on the spot and Italy had time to reconstitute the reserves broken up in the retreat.

It is obvious that as the moment approaches when the output of new tonnage will overtake and eventually surpass the tonnage sunk Germany, if she is to fulfill her threat against the mercantile marine serving the Allies, on which the fulfillment of the appropriation of money for medical research in France, but fails to make any answer to objections to vivisection. Immediately preceding this statement in the booklet are instructions for canvassers to absolutely contradict the rumour that Red Cross sweepers are sold in department stores. In making this denial the workers are told they are "safe," although in connection with the vivisection report no such advice is given.

The statement concerning vivisection follows:

"This year has wounded the sensibilities of many good people, and has its foundation in the fact that the Red Cross, on the urgent request and recommendation of General Pershing's medical staff, advanced the sum of \$100,000 for medical research, to meet the new medical and surgical problems presented by gas poisoning and other consequences of a new and barbarous style of warfare and to supply the best forms of relief. The Red Cross was appealed to because it was a relief organization and because it could act without delay, while an appeal to Congress for an appropriation would entail special legislation and its attendant delay."

Many objectors to vivisection recall in this connection, the statement of Martin Egan, assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross War Council, which confirms the report that the Red Cross is using some of its funds for vivisection. In a letter to Rosemonde Rae Wright of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Anti-Vivisection Society, Mr. Egan stated:

"Upon recommendation of a group of distinguished American physicians and surgeons serving with the several armies in France, the Red Cross War Council appropriated \$100,000 for general military medical research in France. The appropriation embraces buildings, laboratory equipment and maintenance. Animals are to be used for experimentation, and a small portion of the appropriation expended on this account . . ."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A special cable to the Vancouver World from Sydney, Australia, states that the first returns of the conscription plebiscite gives a majority of 120,000 against conscription with more than 1,000,000 votes counted. Another 1,000,000 votes remains to be counted, including the soldiers' vote.

The figures in the last referendum gave a majority of 61,000 against conscription. They were 1,146,000 against and 1,055,000 for conscription.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—The conscription referendum early results indicate a negative vote. The figures up to date, excluding West Australia and the soldiers' vote are against conscription 355,478, for conscription 302,907.

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and as organizer of the transport of the first British expeditionary force.

Turning to the Italian situation the Premier said that the celerity of the British and French help had greatly surprised the enemy and had greatly encouraged Italy, whose scattered soldiers were already voluntarily returning to fight. The diversion of troops to Italy had thrown an additional drain on the British and French, however, and a Russian armistice had been negotiated.

The stipulation by Russia about the non-removal of troops from the east was a "scrap of paper." A further call on the British man-power was necessary, involving a call upon protected men in the scheduled trades, but first the Government would consult with the unions concerned, in accordance with their pledge.

Discussing future prospects, the Premier mentioned, among German difficulties, that the German workman, owing to food scarcity, had so deteriorated that his output had decreased by 33 per cent, as compared with the first year of the war. Germany was exhausting her reserves. France had lost heavily; Italy had not endured losses comparable with Austria's. British permanent losses were not one-fourth or one-fifth those of Germany. Leaving Japan, India and China out of account, the reserves of Great Britain and the Dominion, France, Italy and the United States were more than double those of Germany and her allies. Given time and tonnage, that would tell, and the enemy knew it.

Turning to war aims, the Premier repudiated the idea that he had not defined British war aims, and quoted from his Glasgow speech the demands for the restoration of conquered territory, with full reparation.

Russia's separate negotiations meant that she must be responsible for the terms she exacted for her own territory, and disposed of all question of Constantinople. He quoted his statement that the future of Mesopotamia would depend on the peace conference, except that it could never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks. The same applied to Armenia. He had also said that the German colonies must be left to the peace conference, except that the wishes of their peoples must be regarded as the dominant factor.

These aims the Government stood by. The Premier pointed out, whether in Mesopotamia or Palestine, in the east or in the west, they had not conquered a single yard of territory where there was a German population, where the population belonged to the governing race. At Glasgow he demanded security and victory, without which a league of nations would be a hollow farce.

He quoted his attitude to Germany demoralized and Germany dominated by Prussian militarism, and added, "I said these things 12 months ago, and there has been no response from Germany or even from the British pacifists."

Mr. Asquith followed the Premier.

Various Questions Raised

Important Figures Are Supplied as to Convoyed Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil was asked in the House of Commons, today, whether von Kuehlmann was able to correspond with a lady of high lineage in England under cover of a neutral dispatch bag. He replied he had no knowledge of this matter which he was reluctant to believe, and asked for any information.

Questioned on the convoy system, the Shipping Controller's deputy replied that the general result of the convoy system of all cargoes, homeward bound for the United Kingdom, during September and October, showed 3 per cent were lost, of which 1 per cent represented food. In November, only 2 per cent were lost, of which 45 per cent were food ships.

Regarding the Halifax disaster the answer was made that the loss of life on British vessels was very serious, about two-thirds of the crews of five British ships being lost. Asked as to possible inclusion of the Foreign Secretary in the War Cabinet, Mr. Bonar Law replied that this was not considered necessary, as he was always present when foreign policy questions were discussed.

FREIGHT CAR RELIEF PROMISED OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A sufficient number of freight cars in which to ship feed to Southwestern Oklahoma has been promised by the Federal Car Commission to relieve the situation in that section, according to a telegram received from Senator T. P. Gore by Frank P. Gault, president of the State Board of Agriculture.

The farmers of Southwestern Oklahoma failed to raise enough feed to meet their needs, and, as a result of the car shortage, were unable either to get corn for their stock or procure cars to ship them to other sections. The cars are to be distributed under the supervision of the Oklahoma State Marketing Commission, and only enough feed will be sent to each county to meet immediate needs.

AUSTRIAN SOCIETY PLEDGES LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—The Austrian Slavonic Society of Biloxi, which is composed of several hundred Austrians, has issued a statement that it will vouch for the loyalty and the good behavior of all of its members, as well as of all Austrians in and around Biloxi, toward the United States.

UKRAINE REJECTS BOLSHEVIST DEMAND

Refuses to Accept Terms of Ultimatum—Gen. Tcherbatschew Commanding Ukrainian, Southwest and Rumanian Armies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Ukraine has categorically rejected the Bolshevik ultimatum, General Tcherbatschew is reported to be commanding the Ukrainian Southwest, and Rumanian armies in conjunction with the Ukrainian Rada, which indicates a new situation.

Mr. Trotsky has notified the French Ambassador in an interview that peace negotiations would be suspended instantly if the Germans declined the preliminary "no annexations or indemnities and self-determination formulas."

Much Political Activity

Reports Show German Attitude Toward Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Reports from enemy countries show much political activity in connection with the Russian position. These reports make no reference at present to any attitude of reserve toward the Bolshevik Government. The Germans, it would be inferred, are too anxious to see in motion peace negotiations, which they hope will spread elsewhere. It might be assumed, also, that another reason for German haste is the desire to free themselves completely in the East.

Support for this view might be quoted from the Frankfurter Zeitung, which anxiously quotes von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff as having said they will use the force released from the East in another place, and Count von Czernin as having similarly spoken regarding the Austro-Hungarian forces.

On the other hand, Mr. Trotsky has so far insisted on enemy troops remaining in their position, and, as to German troops, the eastern front for some time has been merely an easterly rest depot for them.

It is obvious, however, that both the military and political situation is in rapid movement.

Constituent Assembly Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Bolshevik News Agency admits that Rostoff is in Cossack hands and that the Constituent Assembly returns so far leave them in a minority.

105 Bolsheviks to 192 Social Revolutionaries and 31 of other parties, including 11 Cadets.

A statement is issued entirely recognizing the national Ukraine Republic, though sharply requesting the Rada to end disorganization, attempts on the front to bar the passage of troops to the Don, Ural and elsewhere, and to cease disarming the Red Guards in Ukraine, a satisfactory reply being demanded within 48 hours on a threat of war. In Tiflis, a government of commissioners for the Caucasus has been formed.

Mr. Trotsky has freed the Austro-German war prisoners in the Borodich district in Novgorod from compulsory labor.

Ukraine a Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Reports from Russia state that Ukraine has declared itself a Democratic Republic. The Ukrainian troops occupy Odessa arsenal and the telegraph station, the Bolsheviks still holding the port and bombing the towns with naval guns. The Bolsheviks are advancing on Kiev. Mr. Trotsky's guillotine speech has roused considerable feeling.

Russo-Japanese Treaty Issued

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The text of a secret Russo-Japanese treaty, dated March 3, 1916, providing for an offensive alliance of those two powers against any other power attempting political supremacy in China was made public by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today. The statement said it was believed this particularly referred to the United States.

The treaty was signed by Mr. Sazonoff and Baron Motono, Japanese Minister to Russia, who later became Foreign Minister. It expires in July, 1921.

Austria-Hungary and Russia

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An Austro-Hungarian delegation, representing all branches of the Government and headed by an officer of the Foreign Office, Dr. von Hembel, left for Petrograd yesterday to arrange further armistice details, a dispatch from Vienna stated today. They will meet a commission of Russians.

Don Cossacks and the Bolsheviks

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Proposals for a cessation of civil war, but with the emphatic demand that the Bolsheviks do not interfere with affairs in the Don region and that a new national government be immediately formed, were made in communication received today from General Kaledin, headman of the Don Cossacks.

The Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Bolshevik Government, made the message public without comment.

The newspaper Izvestia has published letters from Kaiser Wilhelm to the Russian Tsar, written in the summer of 1914, in which the German Emperor blamed England for harboring anarchists, and proposed a joint protest by other European nations.

The newspaper alleged that the

visit of a British squadron to Russia about that time was for the purpose of strengthening the ultra-Liberal Party in Russia.

Britain Declines to Comment

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Foreign Office late today refused comment on a report printed by the Berlin Vossische Zeitung that the Entente Powers had accredited legations to Ukraine, which is seeking independence from the Russian Bolsheviks.

DEMAND THAT THE SCHOOLS BE OPEN

Dr. Anna Shaw Says That Neither Coal Shortage Nor War Emergency Is Sufficient Reason for Closing Single One

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A nation of illiterates is threatened if America's schools are closed on account of coal shortage, or for any other reason, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw warned today.

Aroused by reports from Boston, Baltimore and elsewhere that schools are greatly extending holiday recesses and may have to close again for lack of coal, Dr. Shaw, speaking as chairman of the National Defense Council woman's committee, called upon the women of the nation to "rise and put an end to this menace at once."

She accused American industries of uniting to set in motion peace negotiations, which they hope will spread elsewhere. It might be assumed, also, that another reason for German haste is the desire to free themselves completely in the East.

Support for this view might be quoted from the Frankfurter Zeitung, which anxiously quotes von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff as having said they will use the force released from the East in another place, and Count von Czernin as having similarly spoken regarding the Austro-Hungarian forces.

On the other hand, Mr. Trotsky has so far insisted on enemy troops remaining in their position, and, as to German troops, the eastern front for some time has been merely an easterly rest depot for them.

It is obvious, however, that both the military and political situation is in rapid movement.

"Excuses will be forthcoming in an effort to justify the closing. Even now the shortage of coal is being put forward in certain sections for that purpose. Such a contingency can only result in the calamity of throwing on the streets those children who have no comfortable homes and child degeneracy will ensue."

The industries of the country are making constant inroads on the schools, using every possible argument to induce children to leave and go into factories and mills.

We have grown accustomed to please our parents. England waited too long and has been forced to adopt rigorous measures to save her children. Let us begin now, before it is too late. The war has not yet called enough men to make it excusable to exploit our children."

BOY SCOUT MILITARY TRAINING RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Military Training Commission, which has charge of the enforcement of the law providing military training for not more than three hours a week between September and June for boys between 16 and 18 years of age, inclusive, has announced that it will accept membership in the Boy Scouts of America as equivalent to the training to be given under that law.

The corps of cadets, organized under the law, will be divided into a farm, industrial, scouting and military training unit. The scouting unit will be made up of boys, subject to the law, who regularly participate in scout activities and who are actually receiving, as scouts, the instruction and training required by the law and the rules laid down by the commission.

KANSAS FARM BANK LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—The Federal Farm Land Bank at Wichita, Kan., up to Dec. 1 of this year, had made loans to New Mexico farmers totaling \$1,000,000, according to an announcement made here by farm land appraisers, representing the Wichita bank. Applications for loans pending from New Mexico total about \$2,000,000 more.

SCHOOL WORK COMMENDED

PORLAND, Ore.—A telegram from Monmouth to the Oregonian says that the administration office of the normal school there is in receipt of a communication from E. H. Burnham of the United States Bureau of Education, giving praise for the school's department of rural education which includes the classroom work in the normal itself, and a system of rural schools in South Polk County. Mr. Burnham declared the system here is the most highly rated of any covered in his visit from Maine to Oregon.

CHANGE IN AYER HOLIDAY ORDERS

Sixty Per Cent of Soldiers at Camp Devens Are to Be Granted 24-Hour Furloughs in Groups of Fifteen Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Sixty per cent of the soldiers stationed here will be given 24-hour furloughs in groups of 15 per cent during the holiday season, the first leaving tomorrow morning. When this group returns the second is to leave and so on until the entire number have been given leave. This amendment to the previously announced schedule was made public at divisional headquarters today.

Fifteen per cent of the 60 per cent, comprising those living the farthest from camp will be given four days leave over the holiday season, and of the remaining 45 per cent those residing the longest distance will be given 30 hours leave. The men will draw lots to see in which quota they go on leave. The entire 60 per cent will be chosen by the merit system which is in vogue here.

A number of men, apparently dissatisfied with the previous arrangement to allow 15 per cent of the men to go home, have left camp without permission. It was said these men were homeward bound. Officials here say that they will be severely dealt with when they are apprehended. Maj. J. M. Wainwright, acting chief of staff, points out that in war time there is no limit to the penalty that may be imposed for being absent without leave.

It is estimated that more than 1200 telegrams from friends and relatives of the men in the service have been sent to New England representatives in Congress, protesting against requiring the men to remain in camp.

All the civic organizations working in the welfare of the soldiers here are planning many events for the entertainment of the men who are not going home Dec. 25. A 40-foot Christmas tree is being erected on Boulder Hill to be the scene of one of the entertainments.

Four teams from the thirty-third depot brigade participated in a field day yesterday, first of a series of similar affairs planned for the regiments of the cantonment. The men were given the afternoon off duty, and forming at their headquarters, they marched behind a band of music to the V. M. C. A. Auditorium where the events were held. Eight military games afforded an interesting pastime, and the men showed much interest and enthusiasm. At the next meet all the depot brigades will compete.

An order has been issued requiring all men of the cantonment to wear aluminum identification tags, bearing the name and organization of the wearer. These are about the size of a half dollar and must be worn at all times.

Winter sports in the cantonment are popular with the men, and yesterday a check sufficiently large to purchase 25 toboggans was received from a group of young women composing the John Hancock Group of the Special Aid Society.

Another gift was a box filled with copies of "The Man Without a Country," which was received from Maj. H. L. Higginson of Boston, and sent through the offices of the northeastern army department. The books will be distributed among the Maine and New Hampshire men.

The pioneer platoons of each regiment will go into the trenches on Jan. 2, 1918, to begin their real intensive training. Members of the ammunition train of motor truck company three, are receiving daily garrison practice in target shooting.

Several substantial donations of clothing have been received from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Society of Ward 18, Dorchester.

Company B of the three hundred and second machine gun battalion had a holiday celebration last night. The organization is largely composed of Lowell men and more than 200 guests were present.

Stop for Radio School

A ship's store, where students of the Harvard Radio School may secure all sorts of small articles to meet their needs is to be opened in the basement of Hastings Hall, and will be in charge of Assistant Paymaster L. F. Supple.

At most of the naval stations a department of this kind is maintained and articles are sold at the lowest possible figure. The store is operated by consent of the Government, and by availing themselves of its service, the men realize an appreciable saving.

Lawyers Giving Free Aid

Fifty 650 lawyers of the Boston bar have volunteered their services in assisting registrants under the Selective Service Act to fill out their questionnaires, and in each of the 25 districts of Boston, men of all nationalities are being given assistance both day and night.

Already a quarter of the time allotted for registration has elapsed, and probably not more than 5 per cent of the registrants have prepared their questionnaires. The advisory board desires registrants to realize that if questionnaires are not properly filled out within seven days after they were mailed, registrants are in grave danger of being inducted at once into military service with no opportunity of claiming deferred classification for dependency of wife, children or relatives, or any other cause.

Recruits in All Branches

All branches of the service received recruits yesterday, the navy making

the best record with 14 enlistments. The army recruiting station took in five men, and the marine corps one. There were also five enlistments in the staff reserve corps, and the British-Canadian recruiting mission enlisted 11 men.

Chief Boatswain John P. O'Neill of the naval recruiting station says there is an idea prevalent that enlistments in the regular navy have ceased but this is not so, for men physically fit, who secure from their selection boards certificates they are actually required for the current draft, will be accepted.

Lieut. H. L. Baker is receiving enlistments for the twenty-third engineer highway regiment at 84 State Street. Men between the ages of 33 and 40 years are eligible if they have had construction experience. The Government will pay as high as \$50 per month to dependents if necessary, in addition to the pay of the enlisted men.

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PROCEEDINGS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Particulars Given of the Debate Which Ended in Fall of Painlevé Cabinet—Ministry Fails to Secure Deputies' Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In the debate which ended in the fall of the Painlevé Cabinet, the Ministry obtained a majority on a vote of confidence at 8 o'clock in the evening, but an hour and a half later, a subsequent vote turned against them and for the first time during the war a Ministry succumbed owing to failure to obtain a majority on a vote in the Chamber.

The proceedings opened with a speech from M. Painlevé. The serious events which had taken place during the last few weeks had, he said, made it the Government's duty to make this statement to the two Chambers. M. Painlevé then went on to deal with recent events in Russia, with the fact that the Germans had been able to detach a number of divisions from the Russian front, and the subsequent successful Austro-German offensive against the Italian lines and the invasion of Venetia. This serious situation had, he said, required the immediate adoption of strong measures.

At once, and without waiting for any appeal, French troops had been sent to the Italian front, and the rapidity and precision with which this undertaking had been carried out had gained the admiration of all who had been in a position to appreciate it. English contingents had now also been sent over the Alps. From the moment that the serious nature of the situation had been realized, not a moment had been lost. The resolution and clear judgment of the French nation had once more been manifested in connection with the incident, not a word of recrimination had been heard as to the fact that France, still herself subject to invasion, had sent thousands of her sons across the Alps. It had been understood by all that by this action they were not only freely and faithfully fulfilling their duty to their allies, but that in giving their soldiers to fight in those regions of Italy, where every name evoked the memory of glorious victory, they were defending their own frontiers.

The nations whose armies were guarding that great western front, stretching from the North Sea to the Adriatic, could only fulfill their task by means of a closer unification of their plans and their armies, and by pooling all their resources. The governmental program setting forth this need for united action among the Allies had been approved by Parliament two months back and they had endeavored to put it into practice from the first day. The last few weeks had rendered their duty in this respect even more pressing. England, France and Italy had agreed to set up an inter-allied committee to be known as the Supreme War Council. They did not doubt but that the United States whose troops would fight upon the same front, would join them in the council. Negotiations with regard to the other fronts were being carried on with Russia and Japan. The object of the council was not to direct the military operations in detail, but to define the general policy of the war by making use of the resources at their disposal in such a way as to insure the greatest possible results. Each Government would have two representatives, and the council would meet, usually in France, at least once a month. It would have a permanent inter-allied staff which would be at once its chief source of information and its technical adviser. The decisions of the council would cover the whole of the battlefield and they would have to be ratified by the respective governments.

Already the objection had been made that what was needed was a single command and not a consulting committee. No project escaped criticism, and he was far from saying that this was the last step that had to be taken in the way of progress, but wisdom in such matters, lay in grasping what was practically possible instead of waiting for months without arriving at anything, on the pretext of carrying out something better. If a united command should one day be possible, it would need an inter-allied staff identical with that which had just been set up, perhaps the operations of the Supreme War Council would, in fact, have the effect of instituting, without a statement to that effect, that unity of command, which would be better than the title without the reality.

The creation of this Supreme War Council was considered by the English and Italian governments as a great step which might be followed by others, and the comments of the whole Italian press showed the comfort that that nation had derived from it. Another important circumstance in the military domain was the extension of the English front. An agreement had been come to between the two commands and would shortly be carried out.

REMINISCENCES OF VON HERTLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—A writer in the *Freie Zeitung*, who signs himself "Wehrwolf," has recorded some personal reminiscences of Count von Hertling, the new German Chancellor, to whom carefully weighed speeches, he says, has often listened in the Reichstag.

On one occasion, he writes, "Reichsfreiherr" von Hertling, as he then was, spoke of Italy. Even by lending the most elastic interpretation to the term "good-will," his remarks cannot be characterized as indicative of good will toward the country which was then still allied with Germany. Von Hertling made no secret of the fact that he had not forgiven Italy for the "Venti Settembre"—that is, for the entry of the Italian troops into Rome on Sept. 20, 1870. In this there was revealed in him the Clerical that he essentially is; but the incident was not at variance with the Conservative in him either. Herr von Hertling permitted it to be seen very clearly that he was out of sympathy with the whole reactionary origin of the Kingdom of Italy. ("I dislike the whole movement," said von Richthofen, one of this numerous and far-flung group,

and that they imposed upon themselves the same sacrifices and restrictions which their ally was prepared to adopt, all fear of a sudden crisis would be obviated. The country must understand that these restrictions were necessary, in order to free tonnage for the transport of American troops. The collaboration of the Government of the United States was indispensable to this policy of cooperation imposed upon them by events. Everyone knew the daily efforts made by the Federal Government, under the strong impetus given by President Wilson, to bring to the Allies, and especially to France, not only the military, but the economic help of the great American nation. They were sure that the next inter-allied conference, to which America had especially delegated her eminent representative, Colonel House, would help to realize this cooperation in regard to economic and financial matters.

It was the same spirit, said M. Painlevé, which they had carried into the negotiations relative to the blockade, and with regard to the loan, of which a portion would be subscribed in England, and with regard to the manufacture of munitions and to aviation. It had, he affirmed, needed great efforts on the part of their predecessors and themselves, to harmonize these programs, which sometimes tended to cover the same ground or to leave gaps between them. Their future depended on their constancy and their resolution: it was inevitable that in such a long war there would be especially difficult hours to pass through and it was then that they needed to renew their confidence and their courage. They had with them four-fifths of the civilized world, and both the moral and material forces. In order that their superiority should be overwhelming, they required a national "union sacrée" and an international "union sacrée" among the Allies, and this would be realized. The German dream of reducing the Allies by means of the destruction of their tonnage had already been proved fantastic. Difficult months lay before them, but who would hesitate to endure them? The nation which, for 40 months, had won the world's admiration by its calmness and heroism would not let itself be shattered by any threat of the enemy or by any passing phase of the war. Nothing would stop it until it had attained the end demanded alike by justice and its own will.

Several short and somewhat critical speeches followed. Among them one from M. Lemeray, accusing the Government of avoiding an embarrassing discussion on internal policy and of obtaining a facile success on the question of external policy.

M. Millrand observed that the inter-allied staff constituted a consulting committee. Who, he asked, as against Hindenburg, was the Allies' Generalissimo? M. Renaud wished to know if the Premier had not complementary explanations to add to his declaration, and if so, if they could not be heard at once in secret session.

M. Painlevé explained that the inter-allied staff would not go in detail into the military operations and did not play the part of commander-in-chief. It was a central bureau of information, control, and military proposals. Hitherto the secondary fronts had been apt to be neglected because the technical advisers were occupied too exclusively with the main fronts.

A vote of confidence in the Government was then proposed by four deputies, MM. Gardye, Laguerre, Plancie and Maître, which was passed by 250 votes to 192, and it was believed that the Ministry had passed the danger point. A short incident followed when M. Accambray intervened on a personal matter, regarding an accusation brought against himself by another deputy. M. Painlevé declared that a thorough inquiry conducted by General Roques had entirely cleared the officer in question, a member of the Chamber (who was in fact M. Accambray himself) from the accusation. Objections were, however, made by deputies of the Right and of the Center that this discussion should not take place in the absence of the deputy who had made the accusation, M. Ybarne-garay, and feeling ran high.

A discussion followed as to the interpellations relating to the affairs then in progress, the affair Malvy-Daudet, the inquiry as to the Action Francaise, etc. M. Painlevé asked for their adjournment until after the inter-allied conference had been held. Seven deputies, M. Emile Constant, M. Delahaye and MM. de Beudry and d'Asson demanded that an earlier date should be fixed, and they were supported by M. Sembat, Socialist. In the vote that followed, the request of the Government for the adjournment was refused by 277 votes to 186.

APPEAL TO ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—It is reported that M. Painlevé left Italy after having attended the Rapallo conference and having been received by the King, he, together with M. Franklin Bouillon and Generals Foch and Wilson, paid a visit to some large munition works. The operatives gathered in a big courtyard and improvised a manifestation in honor of the visitor. Their greetings were so hearty and spontaneous that M. Painlevé jumped upon a big case containing ammunition, and made a short speech to the men, ending by declaring, "We have the means, your presence tells me that we have the men, your enthusiasm tells me that we have the spirit, how can we Latins, united to the strong Anglo-Saxons of Europe and America, not get the better of the common enemy? Let us persist in our resistance and victory will be ours."

NEW CONVEYANCING COUNSEL
To the Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The First Lord of the Admiralty has appointed Mr. Frederick McMullan, of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to be conveyancing counsel to the Admiralty, in succession to Mr. Frank Loftus Wright, who has resigned.

SIGNOR ORLANDO SURVEYS THE WAR

Close Attention Given in the Chamber to Premier's Speech at Reopening of Parliament — Plea for National Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Every seat in the space allotted to the public was filled long before the time fixed for the reopening of the Italian Parliament and a number of people were unable to gain admittance. The ambassadors of France, England, the United States, Russia, Japan and Spain, and the ministers of Rumania, Serbia, China, Greece and Portugal were present in the diplomatic gallery.

The King's decree accepting the resignation of Signor Boselli's Cabinet and nominating other ministers was read to the Chamber by Signor Orlando, whose statements were heard with close attention.

The military events of the last three weeks had, he said, produced a situation the gravity of which need not be minimized when speaking to strong men and to a strong and calm people such as the Italian people had shown itself to be. The enemy had been enabled to bring a preponderating force against them and Italy was now faced not only by the Austrian army, but by the powerful reserves of the German army.

They had been obliged to carry out a retreat in order to insure the safety of the army, and therefore for strategical reasons had been obliged to abandon to the enemy not only the positions won from him in 30 months of severe and glorious warfare, but also Italian territory.

Their army which had given so many proofs of its valor had suffered one of those reverses which all military history showed were liable to overtake even the most experienced and famous armies. They need not mention examples of heroism and sacrifice in order to declare their unchanged confidence in their soldiers and to assure them of their love and their support. These sons of theirs well knew that behind them was a people who looked to them for safety, that there were their houses and their families, their work and their liberty, and their dignity as human beings, that there, in a word, was Italy.

He had seen the sad files of the refugees who were making their way to other parts of Italy and he had heard many words of grief, but never an expression of despair or of cowardice, not a cry that was not one of affection for the Fatherland whose destiny had imposed so great a sacrifice upon them. Signor Orlando then went on to describe the measures which the Government intended to adopt on behalf of the refugees.

On account of its coincidence with the enemy invasion, the parliamentary crisis had had to find a rapid solution, and the men who had been called to office felt they were responding to an appeal which did not admit of refusal nor hesitation. The Government was fully conscious of the gravity of the hour. It wished to face a full discussion on the situation with regard both to the past and the future, but now, while they were under the menace of the enemy invasion, action not discussion was needed. The readiness with which the allied governments of France and England had undertaken to send their brave troops to help them against the common enemy had awakened profound feeling in the whole Italian nation. This prompt assistance, spontaneously offered, had given fresh proof of the loyalty and solidarity felt for Italy by England and France, and it was what Italy in adverse fortune might expect from them after two and a half years of a war bravely fought for common ideals. At this moment, said Signor Orlando when the English and French troops were hastening to range themselves in line he would ask a tribute of applause from the Chamber for their courage and their loyal comradeship.

At this the whole Chamber, including the Ministers, and with the exception only of some of the official Socialists, rose to their feet and applauded vigorously.

It was the first time that the gallant troops belonging to that wonderful manifestation of national strength and will, the English army, had come to Italy to fight, continued Signor Orlando, but in the past, in the Crimea, and at the present time, on the Macedonian front, English and Italian soldiers had learnt to know and to appreciate each other. It was not, however, the first time that French troops had fought, in defense of liberty on Italian soil.

The Government felt all the more bound to declare their recognition of this proof of perfect unity and solidarity because one of the many ways in which the enemy's perfidy had been shown was by the invention of false news imputing negligence and the imposition of vexatious conditions on the part of their allies toward them. It was well that the tainted source of such news should be known, so that those who spread it might know that they were by this means making themselves the more or less voluntary instruments of the enemy's treachery. It must be admitted that hitherto the faithful and cordial solidarity of the Allies had lacked the animating force of practical organization, but this had been provided by the recent meeting at Rapallo. It had been decided to set up a supreme political council among the Allies which should have the task of bringing about a closer cooperation between the military operations in the different war zones on the western front. A permanent military consulting committee had been constituted which would assist the supreme council with the technical experience of the eminent generals who had been nominated as its members. Such a council would include representatives of the United States. They were grateful for the

proofs of powerful and willing help shown them in their difficulties by the great American Republic.

The Government considered it its duty to keep in close touch with the army and the Supreme Command, and would take whatever means seemed best adapted to fulfill this end. The Government knew that the army was the people in arms and that it was their direct representative. There were not two Italies, one in which men were fighting and falling and another in which the needs of the army were prepared. There was only one Italy as there was only one Government, only one will and one duty for all; to drive back the enemy and to conquer him; to conquer him by force of arms and to conquer him by the internal resistance of the country. The enemy had two objectives, one military and one political, to beat the army and to cause the disintegration of the country. While their soldiers were fighting to achieve military success they could affirm that the second object would not be accomplished.

Unity had many times been invoked

in that Chamber with some, though incomplete, success, but now the seriousness of the hour made this duty more imperious.

Before war was declared the opinions of those who did not think it necessary to be respected, and even after this a different sense of its importance and therefore differences as to the objects of the war and the way in which peace was to be obtained were comprehensible since Italy had the good fortune to be the only one among the continental nations which had no territory occupied by the enemy. Today confronted with the enemy invasion, no doubts or hesitations were any longer possible. Whoever remained outside the national fellowship denied his status as an Italian and could not be even considered an alien, but as an enemy.

The Government had felt that only Parliament could give solemn expression to their national unity before the enemy and their allies and proclaim to all the civilized world that the Italians reconstituted their moral unity in the hour of misfortune and reaffirmed their unalterable decision to make any sacrifice and to endure any adversity, but to remain courageous and unafraid, faithful to what they had undertaken in entering the struggle for the triumph of right and justice among the nations. Signor Orlando went on to speak further of Parliament and said that in that idea of Parliament he included him who was the head of Parliament, their august Sovereign, whose inspiring words to the Italian people summed up their duty: "We are all ready to give all for the victory and the honor of Italy." Prolonged applause followed the Prime Minister's speech, the whole Chamber rising to its feet, cheering and crying "Viva Italia."

Addressed in the Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—After the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech the president of the Chamber announced that an order of the day had been presented by Signor Boselli stating that the Chamber affirmed the necessity for national unity and the fusion of all energies in order to oppose the enemy invasion, by means of the valor of the army and the loyalty of their allies. Signor Boselli said that events demanded a fresh unity of all the Italian people, and went on to express his confidence in the patriotism of the country and in the army. The vote of the Chamber would, he said, be an affirmation of their faith in their allies. They greeted the heroes from France, and England whom their people were welcoming with an eager fraternity. The enemy need not think he could divide them. Every part of the country from the highest to the lowest were one in thought and one in will for the claims of the Fatherland. Vigorous applause from all parts of the Chamber followed this speech. The next of the four to address the Chamber was Signor Giolitti. It was not, he said, a time for speeches but for facing reality with the serenity of the strong; and for swift and energetic action. They might be confident in their soldiers' valor. Every citizen must have a soldier's heart and be ready for any sacrifice. The nation's representatives must set them an example. The loyal and valiant allies who came to fight at their side must find a virile Italy worthy of its history. It was no time for advice or speeches, because only the Government knew all the conditions, and they must point out the way. The nation would follow, but the seriousness of the moment did not admit of delays or half measures.

Signor Giolitti went on to warn the Government of their responsibility, for on them, he said, depended the

future of Italy for a long period.

Warm applause followed his speech. The next of the former premiers to speak was Signor Salandra. He began by saying they had fought in the past and they would fight again in different political camps, but today they were brothers in arms in face of the common enemy. No one today could deny the need for resistance in the face of the common enemy. They hoped for the coming of a perpetual peace among nations, but they must face the stern reality of the day and see that the immense conflict of races and peoples could only be settled by force.

The help of the Allies could in no

way lessen their effort which must be the utmost they could make. They

must say to the Italians of every rank

that the hour had sounded in which

would be decided, possibly for centuries, welcome our products," is the conclusion reached by W. J. Dangalix, formerly in business in Birmingham, Ala., who spent last year in traveling throughout the southern republics and who now issues a statement through the Institute for Public Service in this city. The institute has had the statement prepared for chambers of commerce, teachers of commercial geography, women's clubs, and editors.

"Before 1914," says the statement, "we thought South and Central America more than they needed us, the sooner shall we adopt methods that will make those countries welcome our products."

"We recognize that we need South and Central America more than they

need us, the sooner shall we adopt

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DAIRYMEN TELL OF MILK SITUATION

Federal Commission Hears President of a New Haven Association Say Consumers Would Accept Increase in Price

Belief that the milk consumers of New England would accept an increase in the price, provided the Federal Milk Commission found such an advance justifiable to the producers and distributors, was expressed at the hearing by the commission in Boston today by Charles G. Morris, president and general manager of the New Haven (Conn.) Dairying Association, which delivers 10,000 quarts of milk daily in that city. Mr. Morris also said that in his opinion the consumers would not curtail the demand to any great extent.

The New Haven Dairying Company has been losing money for nearly a year in selling milk at a rate of 13 cents a quart delivered, he said, although it has been paying the farmers 8 cents a quart f. o. b. New Haven for milk averaging 3.25 per cent butter fat, with higher rates for milk of higher test.

On the other hand E. L. Bradford, treasurer and general manager of the Turner Center Dairying Association of Auburn, Me., a semi-cooperative association of farmers and customers and which buys and sells milk on a combination of a butter fat test and the value of skinned milk, has paid its stockholders 8 per cent dividends for the year, and will have \$89,000 balance on Jan. 1, to divide among patrons, and improve the plant at Auburn and at Charlestown, Mass.

Mr. Bradford declared that his system of the standardization of milk, both to the producer and consumer was the only solution of the milk problem. He admitted that the laws of Massachusetts and Maine prevent the carrying out of his plan, which would permit the addition of skinned milk to whole milk which tested high in butter fats, and the sale of such milk on the percentage of butter fats and the weight of the skinned milk, but he expressed a hope that the law would soon be modified to allow such method of standardization.

In the course of his description of the business methods of the Turner Center Company, Mr. Bradford admitted that the association lost money in January, February and March of the present year, but the other months were sufficiently profitable to show a balance on the right side, notwithstanding that \$22,000 was charged off to depreciation, and \$28,000 paid in dividends.

The greater part of the milk of the Turner Center company is sold by the wholesale in 40-quart jugs, although some is sold in \$14-quart cans and some in quart bottles. Last year the company charged 4½ cent a quart for delivery of the jugs, 1 cent for the cans and 2 cents for the bottles. Next year these prices will be raised. He strongly advocated farmers owning their own milk cans.

Mr. Morris of the New Haven Dairying Association declared that the sale of milk on a standardization plan was already in effect in many of the cities of New England, but that the method of ascertaining its value was different than in Maine.

He denied that the delivery of milk in one street by half a dozen milk wagons was a duplication of effort and an added expense, and attempted to justify it by stating that the capacity of one milk driver was 350 to 400 quarts of delivered milk daily, and that number of teams was necessary.

Where drivers are compelled to make money collections as well as deliveries of milk their capacity drops to 250 to 300 quarts, he said.

He thought that the producers should not claim a profit every month in the year. During the past year there was a good flow of milk in January, a decrease through February and March, a surplus in April, May and June, another falling off in July and August, more surplus milk in September and October during the late grass season and another shortage in November and December. For that reason the New Haven Dairying Association adjusts the price of milk with its farmers quarterly and pays them monthly.

Milk drivers in New Haven are paid a commission of 1 cent a quart for delivered milk and ¼ of a cent for picking up empty bottles. About 60 per cent of the trade of the association in that city is retail and 40 per cent wholesale. The retail price is 13 cents for delivered milk and the wholesale 11½ cents in bottles and 10½ cents in cans.

The commission at the close of the afternoon session today, will probably adjourn until Dec. 27 for a final session, when Dr. A. W. Gilbert, secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will present the results of a survey of \$14 farms in New England and of the distributing methods in many of the large cities.

OKLAHOMA "BLUE SKY" LAW IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Gov. R. L. Williams has declared in favor of the enactment by the next Legislature of a "blue sky" law, which will provide a fine and imprisonment for its violation. The Governor believes that sentiment in this State is ready for the enactment of such a law, owing to the large number of purely fictitious oil and mining companies that have been operating here without giving stockholders any returns for their investments.

At present the State has only a constitutional provision which prohibits the issuance of stock on fictitious values or the sale of stocks below their par value, but lawyers and jurists of the State have given the opinion that this provision needs vitalizing and supporting with adequate legislation and penalties.

"The enforcement of the constitutional provision for declaring stock void that is issued below par on fictitious values will rest largely with the stockholders," said Governor Williams.

"I always have favored the enactment of a law to regulate the selling of stock," the Governor continued. "I believe the State Banking Board should be vested with power to stop upon stock-selling propositions. No company should be allowed to sell stock to the public until the banking board has investigated the company's affairs and passed upon its proposition."

NO ACTION TAKEN ON GAS CONTRACT

Boston City Council Lays on Table Proposal to Abrogate Agreement to Permit of Advancing Price 80 to 90 Cents

Although the Boston City Council adopted a resolution at its Thursday meeting favoring increasing the pay of the striking 11th street lamp lighters from \$2 to \$3 a day, it laid on the table an order requesting the Mayor to abrogate the contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which provides for gas at the rate of 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and make a new one to permit the company to charge 90 cents.

Councilman Hagan offered the order that the Mayor be requested to increase the contract price with the company so that the 11th lamp lighters might get their raise. But the debate on the order brought out that the increased cost of giving the raise would amount to \$60,000 a year, and that the city might have to stand the burden, whereas the contract, as signed, might be sufficiently elastic to put the burden on the company.

Councilman Watson declared that the company was endeavoring to abrogate the present contract so that it could raise its price of gas.

At present the company is allowing many of its lamps to burn day and night, except such lamps as are extinguished by the strikers or their sympathizers.

It is asserted that it is cheaper to allow the lamps to burn than pay the charges for lighting and extinguishing them if the demands of the strikers are complied with.

It is declared that the only provision for terminating the contract before the date of its expiration, May 30, 1924, is that by a vote of the City Council, it may be terminated on April 6, 1919. The present contract was signed against the protest of the Public Safety Committee, the local fuel committee, the traffic and transportation committee, the manufacturers committee of the chamber and the executive committee of the Merchants Association. Although no definite action was taken the subject of daylight saving was discussed at length.

While no definite action has been taken by the local churches to save coal in consolidating congregations of the same denomination, word has been received here that several churches in Westfield and Enfield have taken action on the proposition.

The official board of the Methodist Church in Westfield, according to the report, has decided to close the church auditorium for the rest of the winter following the holiday services and have their meetings in the vestry. Last Sunday, on account of the coal shortage, it was not possible to heat the large auditorium so that no services were held there. Other churches in Westfield are considering following the lead of the Methodists, while union meetings are being warmly supported by many.

At the annual business meeting of the Congregational Church in Enfield, Thursday night, it was voted to conduct the services, after the holidays, in the chapel in order to save coal. This program is expected to continue until March.

SPECIAL COURSE IN FOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College is offering for the first time in the winter short course, beginning Jan. 1, 1918, a special course in foods and conservation.

This course will consist of a series of lectures and discussions on meal planning with relation to the income and conservation of wheat, meat, fat and sugar; methods of preparation and serving; marketing and care of foods.

Considerable time will also be given to food conservation in such forms as canning and preserving, making of jellies, butters and other fruit products, drying and storage.

FURTHER INCREASES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered further suspension of proposed freight rate increases in the so-called eastern commodity case, involving higher rates on articles not increased by the 15 per cent decision last June, until next June 30.

DINING CAR SAVINGS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railway dining-car services of the United States have reported to the Food Administration that during the months of October and November they had saved 469,508 pounds of meat, 238,098 pounds of wheat flour, and 25,699 pounds of sugar.

COAL SHORTAGE RELIEF EXPECTED

(Continued from page one)

Boston. Many commuters coming in past the Allston coal yards this morning were surprised to see many cars of coal waiting to be unloaded and others which had been emptied on a forsaken track, as the regular storage place seemed to be filled. At the Fore River plant, however, it has been announced that operations would stop Saturday and open again next Wednesday morning.

New England Coal Supply

Fuel Administrator Discusses Conditions With State Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal conditions in New England were discussed with the United States Fuel Administrator, Harry A. Garfield, on Thursday, by representatives of the several New England states. Those who called on the Fuel Administrator were M. H. Holcombe, Governor of Connecticut, H. W. Keyes, Governor of New Hampshire, S. W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts; H. F. Graham, Governor of Vermont, and Harold Sewall, representing the Governor of Maine; Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire, Dillingham of Vermont, Branford and McLean of Connecticut, Gerry of Rhode Island, and Hale of Maine, and J. J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England.

Arrangements for improving the water transportation of coal from Chesapeake Bay and other tidewater points to New England were discussed. Fuel Administrator Garfield presented the plans of the Fuel Administration for insuring the delivery of New England's share of the coal supply at tidewater.

Plans are being worked out for relieving transportation conditions in the West Virginia and Pittsburgh coal fields by Fuel Administration distribution orders, that will direct shipments from mines in the western part of the coal fields to western points and from mines in the eastern section of the coal fields to eastern points and the seaboard.

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

Citizens to Discuss Plans to Economize in Use of Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Definite plans for economical use of fuel, in order to make the supply last as long as possible, are expected to be formed at a mass meeting of about 800 invited citizens in the Chamber of Commerce rooms tonight. Charles H. Beckwith, chairman of the local Public Safety Committee, has sent invitations to the meeting to men in touch with the coal situation and engaged in industries using large amounts of fuel.

A preliminary hearing and discussion was held in the chamber Thursday night by representatives of the Public Safety Committee, the local fuel committee, the traffic and transportation committee, the manufacturers committee of the chamber and the executive committee of the Merchants Association. Although no definite action was taken the subject of daylight saving was discussed at length.

While no definite action has been taken by the local churches to save coal in consolidating congregations of the same denomination, word has been received here that several churches in Westfield and Enfield have taken action on the proposition.

The official board of the Methodist Church in Westfield, according to the report, has decided to close the church auditorium for the rest of the winter following the holiday services and have their meetings in the vestry. Last Sunday, on account of the coal shortage, it was not possible to heat the large auditorium so that no services were held there. Other churches in Westfield are considering following the lead of the Methodists, while union meetings are being warmly supported by many.

At the annual business meeting of the Congregational Church in Enfield, Thursday night, it was voted to conduct the services, after the holidays, in the chapel in order to save coal. This program is expected to continue until March.

Portland Situation Acute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLTAND, Me.—The coal situation in this city has become so acute that late Thursday afternoon, Walter B. Moore, secretary and George Feeney, director of the transportation bureau, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce conferred with State Fuel Administrator James C. Hamlen, requesting him to close the public schools of the city for three or four weeks, the theaters and motion picture houses indefinitely, and that churches hold union services in the promotion of coal conservation.

This conference followed an investigation of the local situation. Administrator Hamlen stated that under the present conditions he had no right to enforce any such orders, but he immediately sent a telegraphic dispatch to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, asking that he be vested with that authority so that he might take drastic steps if necessary.

The request if granted does not mean, as was stated by Mr. Hamlen, that the things recommended by the Chamber of Commerce officials will be carried out immediately, but simply places authority in the hands of Mr. Hamlen so that if emergency arises, he may have the power to act quickly.

Already it has been recommended from the office of Mr. Hamlen that churches combine for their services throughout the city and outlying towns.

Mr. Feeney was called yesterday by the managers of one of the transportation lines with wharves in this

city, notifying him that steamers with goods "loaded to the rails" are unable to sail on account of the scarcity of coal.

Attleboro Coal Shortage

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—A canvass of the dealers Thursday showed that scarcely 100 tons of soft coal is on hand in Attleboro. Some of the factories are considering an enforced shut-down. One business block served notice that its tenants must go heatless today.

Although there is a shortage of coal in the city, it is not thought that the car service will be curtailed. Superintendent Tregoning of the Attleboro Steam and Electric Company, which controls the lighting of the city, announced that the company has coal enough to last until April 1.

Prices Advanced at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass.—Anthracite coal prices have been advanced 85 cents a ton, from \$9.50 to \$10.35. Announcement to this effect was made Thursday by Prof. J. W. Crook, secretary of the Amherst Fuel Committee. The increase to consumers was authorized by the State Fuel Commissioner, and follows similar advances elsewhere.

Reasons given are the collection by the Government of a ton on coal freights of three per cent, which is approximately 10 cents a ton, and a raise in price at the mines of 35 cents a ton on all coal shipped since Dec. 1.

Miners to Take One Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Coal miners in the Arkansas district have notified H. C. Couch, State Fuel Administrator, that they will take only one day off on Christmas, in order to keep up coal production. Similar action has been taken by Alabama and Tennessee miners.

RELATED TRAINS SHOW AN INCREASE

Reports to Public Service Commission List Many Causes for the Thousands of Trains Over Five Minutes Behind Time

Reports of the New Haven, Boston & Maine, and Boston & Albany railroads to the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts show an increasing number of related trains, but do not give acracy of coal, about which lately much has been said, as a cause. The Boston & Maine already has announced a reduction in service on this ground.

The New Haven reports a total of 20,310 trains run in November compared with 21,591 in October, and 21,254 in September; 5,377 trains five minutes or more late at their destinations in November, 5,203 in October and 4,601 in September, or a percentage of 26.45 in November, 24.09 in October and 21.65 in September. Of these trains 4,905 in November, 4,679 in October and 4,235 in September lost time in Massachusetts. Thus the percentage of trains losing five minutes or more in Massachusetts was 24.15 in November, compared with 21.67 in October and 19.92 in September.

The list of causes ascribed for late trains in November, the worst of the three months, includes total minutes delay 99,942; mail, 1,422; express, 3,181; engine failures, 7,242; mechanical, other than engine failures, 16,51; signal failures, 548; drawbridges, 809; freight trains, 2,138; passenger trains ahead, 5,328; weather conditions, 117; other causes, 41,791; connections, other railroads and states, 34,024; connections, other divisions or other division junction points, 1,694.

Under "other causes" in this classification, which cost the New Haven much loss of time, are included such things as government needs, about which little can be said but which are credited with disarranging railroad schedules considerably; cold weather, which not only takes steam from the locomotives for car heating and thereby reduces their power, but also slows up many of the ordinary operations in the yards; and poor coal.

The showing of the Boston & Maine for November was better in some respects than for October, and worse in others. The percentage of trains late was lower, but the average delay to all trains was higher.

In November, 20,097 trains were run, in October, 21,753; in November, 3,626 were 5 minutes or more late, in October, 3,992; a percentage of 17.3 in November, compared with 18.4 the month before. The total number of minutes lost increased from 78,041 in October to 80,174 in November, and the average delay to all trains from 3.6 to 3.8 minutes. The showing was poorest on the Fitchburg division, the percentage of trains 5 minutes or more late of those run on this division being 31.5 in October and 35.1 in November.

The Boston & Albany showed improvement in October, as compared with September, but fell off again in November. Of 7,267 trains run in November, 1,079 or 15 per cent were late at their destinations; in October, of 7,537 trains run, 977 or 13 per cent were late; and in September, of 7,185 run, 1,072 or 15 per cent, were late. The number losing time in Massachusetts in November was 960, or 12 per cent; in October 882 or 11.7 per cent; and in September 949 or 13 per cent.

SCHOONER IS LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH SOMERSET, Mass.—The four-masted schooner Luther Little was launched here Thursday afternoon with Miss Helen Farrar of Boston acting as sponsor. The schooner will be commanded by Capt. William P. Richardson of Rockport, Me., and has been chartered for the South American trade.

POWER TO CLOSE SALOONS IS SEEN

(Continued from page one)

Chair, and this attitude was taken by other clergymen.

Chester R. Lawrence, chairman of the Boston city prohibition committee, and candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket last fall, said, "I am not in favor of asking the managers of any public utility at this time to curtail its useful activities in an effort to save coal while we are allowing saloons to remain open. Conservation should begin in those businesses which are properly termed evils, although they may be legalized. While we are asking the people to save, we should have courage enough to take a stand against the continuance of waste on the part of the liquor interests. Saloons should be closed

NEW LEGISLATION FOR RHODE ISLAND

Bills to Be Presented in General Assembly Are Designed to Generally Better Conditions Throughout the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVINCETTE, R. I.—The session of the General Assembly which opens on Jan. 1 will be called upon to consider, in addition to hundreds of other measures, a series of acts intended to better conditions within the State and to bring about prison reform and higher labor standards for women and children.

Discussion over the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution in this State today carried with it the belief that a contest will be waged before Rhode Island ratifies the measure. The State is at present almost completely wet, there being only two dry towns, with recent elections showing no change in the attitude of the citizens. Some predicted a contest on the measure occupying three years.

There also will come up for further consideration a measure to make it legal to play professional baseball on Sunday, and over this there promises to be a contest. At the previous session this bill passed the Senate and was defeated in the House by one vote.

Woman suffrage in Rhode Island settled for the time being as the Assembly at the previous session granted to women the right to vote in presidential elections. The State suffrage workers are now working for the federal amendment.

A law regulating housing conditions in large cities, which was introduced last session and later withdrawn by the proponents to receive many amendments and changes, is expected to come back in January for consideration by the Legislature. The Assembly appears to be averse to such a law, but the demand for its passage will undoubtedly be supported by all of the organizations working for better conditions in the State, and some definite action is looked for during the session.

Again and again the Assembly has been asked to pass a law prohibiting night work in mills and factories by women and minors, but it has so far been able to dodge a direct vote on the issue through parliamentary tactics. This measure will be brought again before the House and a more determined effort than ever is to be made to have it enacted.

Governor Beeckman, who has for several years been a keen advocate of prison reform and the establishment of newer methods in the government of reformatories, is expected to propose in his annual message additional regulations. Already considerable has been accomplished in this movement and a new board created to manage the State's various institutions.

The ever-present gambling crusade, with which Rhode Island has become identified, seldom reaches the Assembly, for it appears to find more protection than antagonism there. The Governor has made public declarations against gambling and gambling places, and every once in a while sheriffs will raid a country store and take out some penny-in-the-slot machines.

Real gambling establishments are very seldom looked into and continue to run just the same, for those players who are known. After a public campaign, in which public officials become indignant and demand that gambling stop, there is a temporary lull, and when the public clamor, conducted in the newspapers, subsides, the gambling houses open up again and the public officials forget their enthusiasm to prevent the evil.

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NEW BERN, N. CAR.

the small towns is another evil at which the General Assembly seldom aims, although laws now prevent such transactions. Certain towns are noted for violations, but for one reason or another, local authorities seem to prefer the open condition rather than obedience to the statutes.

One sincere attempt to remedy this condition of local tolerance of law breaking, was made several years ago, and it is to be revived this year. This measure provides for a district attorney system with power to investigate and enforce laws.

The Attorney-General, elected by all the people of the State, appoints assistants, who represent the State in law and prosecute cases in the higher courts, acting merely as attorneys and not as investigators. Below these officials there is no prosecuting officer having general jurisdiction. The proposed law will establish, in addition, a district attorney system which it is proposed will attend to the investigation and enforcement of law whenever it is found violated; will investigate complaints, secure evidence, and make the law actually mean something to the State.

**RAILROAD BRIDGE
SOON TO BE OPENED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—The new 2000 foot railroad bridge between Fairfield and Benton, three miles up the Kennebec River from Waterville, costing in the vicinity of \$1,000,000, probably will be finished on the last day of the year.

The bridge which has been constructed in order to reduce the grade and shorten the distance between Waterville and Bangor some 1000 feet, was begun in October, 1916. Structural iron work was commenced in June, 1917. By means of the bridge the Maine Central Railroad will make its way up the western side of the river, touching Fairfield and crossing to Benton, a double line having been laid which is extended across the bridge and which will greatly alleviate traffic congestion caused by the single iron on the old site of the road, on the eastern side of the river.

ALABAMA SUNDAY CLOSING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ALBANY, Ala.—Through activities of their pastors' unions, Albany and Decatur, Ala., will insist upon strict enforcement of the Sunday closing laws based upon a recent decision of the Court of Appeals that it is illegal for any stores whatever to be open on Sunday. The law is being tested in a number of small cities of the state.

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ONLY BY
The Hub
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ISLAND LABOR FOR UNITED STATES

Ten Thousand Porto Rico Workers Are Registered, but Unable to Obtain Transportation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The question of transportation for Porto Rican workers to the United States is still unsettled, although nearly 10,000 of them are registered on the books of Special Labor Commissioner Roberts, as ready and willing to go. The registered men are making no specific demands, but simply want work, and are willing to trust the entire details of

their disposition and care to the Department of Labor at Washington.

Mr. Roberts' work here for the present is completed, as the registration of labor for the United States is thoroughly organized and can be carried on by the staff now in charge. He has stated that he would like to accompany the first party of Porto Rican laborers to the United States, but that, if that should prove to be impossible, he would in any case be on hand in the United States at any port at which Porto Rican laborers might be landed, to see that they were properly cared for and dispatched to points where they can be most useful.

A patriotic demonstration of labor,

with a street parade, banners and bands is also a plan he is hoping to see organized if a transport can be sent here shortly. The idea would be for a parade of the first labor army to leave Porto Rico in response to the call from the President.



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BOSTONIAN TELLS FACTS ON PACKERS

Council Is Aiming to Bring Out Point That Messrs. Armour, Swift and Morris Had Control of the Chicago Stockyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing its investigation into the ownership of the Chicago stock yards, the Federal Trade Commission today summoned W. M. Wadden of Boston, formerly associated with F. H. Prince & Company of that city. The cross-questioning of special counsel Francis J. Heney was aimed at establishing definitely the fact of a combination of Armour, Swift and Morris to obtain complete control of the Chicago stock yards and facilities.

Mr. Wadden stated that he was formerly confidential secretary to F. H. Prince of Boston and told the Federal Trade Commission that he had had a personal knowledge of Mr. Prince's business dealings. In many instances, he said, he had acted as Mr. Prince's special emissary to J. Ogden Armour, carrying important business messages personally from Mr. Prince to Mr. Armour.

Tattered sheets of foolscap, traced across with faded short-hand notes, Mr. Wadden recognized as having been dictated to him by Mr. Prince in 1910. The notes concluded:

"Leaving \$3,600,000 in surplus accruing to promoters of the new company; our share to be in proportion to our holdings."

The point is being brought out that the three big packers combined to obtain control of the Chicago stockyards in order to provide a legal method for the payment of millions of dollars in rebates by the Chicago Junction railroads to the packing plants.

Mr. Prince was the principal figure in many of the Armour transactions, it has been disclosed, in order that Mr. Armour might act "in the dark." The witnesses testifying today are being asked to tell what they know of Messrs. Armour and Prince of Boston, obtaining control of the Junction Railways Co. organized by Mr. Prince, and turning it over to the stockyards company.

Swift and Company refused to permit federal agents to examine private files, Mr. Heney stated, adding that should the company continue this policy, the courts would be appealed to.

Armour & Co., Mr. Heney intimated, put up \$700,000 toward buying in the stock from holders in the parent company and he tried to show that the packers and the controlling clique in the old company conspired to transfer the property to the new concern.

The directors of the old company, Mr. Heney drew from Mr. Wadden, was merely a "dummy" board, controlled by Mr. Prince, who, Mr. Wadden admitted, had been selected by Mr. Wadden, who intrusted to them 10 shares of stock each to give them the status of stockholders.

A cable from Mr. Prince to Mr. Wadden showed that half the expense "or all" of engineering the transfer of stock to the new Maine company was to be borne by the packers.

Another line connecting the present yards management with the big packers was traced when Mr. Heney established that Messrs. Wadden, Prince, Armour and other packers are joint owners in the Baker's Realty Company Boston brokerage house.

The present disclosures are but the prelude to nation-wide revelations of food gambling, Mr. Heney said.

Richard Olney and other citizens of New England were mentioned in Thursday's testimony as sponsors for the plan of absorbing the Chicago Junction Railway by the new corporation.

F. R. Hart, vice-chairman of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and E. V. Thayer, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, formerly president of a bank in Boston, testified to their activities as members of Mr. Olney's organization committee, which induced holders of 60,000 shares of the New Jersey common stock to surrender their stock and their right to more than \$5,000,000 surplus and accept in return a guaranteed 9 per cent from the new company.

"The whole plan was an entirely transparent proposition," Mr. Heney told the commission, "to hide the real ownership and conceal the fact that Armour and other big packers had an interest in the yards."

Mr. Hart, one of the principal figures in the Stock Yards Company, testified that it had been agreed to pay J. Ogden Armour all the company's earnings over 9 per cent to keep Armour from moving the yards away from Chicago and further west. With other testimony to show that the company was organized to keep the plants from being moved away, a letter from S. H. Fessenden, a Boston broker, who assisted in the organization, was read, saying the proceeding was merely to legalize rebates to packers so they might have "a portion of the plunder" and might have their "pickings."

The testimony was part of the Trade Commission's drive to get at some of the high costs of living, and developed how a \$2500 clerk acted as the medium of an \$8,000,000 transaction, the sole purpose of which was to have a corporation assume the risk of the packing plants being moved away.

Mr. Fessenden said he had been told "a certain packer" was interested in the new company. His informant, F. H. Prince of Boston, did not name the packer, but he understood from other sources that J. Ogden Armour was the man. It was thought by the promoters of the new company, the witness said, that Armour's interest would make all the packers eager to remain in Chicago.

Mr. Hart, who was instrumental in organizing the new company, pre-

viously had testified that Armour was to get all earnings over and above the 9 per cent guaranteed to common stockholders.

A letter was introduced, written by Mr. Fessenden to B. A. Jackson, treasurer of the Providence Banking Company of Providence, R. I., which referred to the organization of the new company, and said: "Between ourselves, it is simply a case of legalizing the rebate which the packers have insisted on obtaining, as they state they contribute 75 per cent of the earnings of the company and are entitled to a portion of the plunder. In the past, this has been paid by giving them large blocks of stock, or payment in cash; hereafter they will take whatever pickings may seem proper to them. The property, however, must not be wasted and must be kept intact, so the lawyers handling this matter advise us."

The company has been earning about 10 per cent and paying 8 per cent, but it was necessary for them to save a certain surplus to distribute back to the packers periodically."

The company referred to in the letter was the Chicago Junction Rail-

Kansas City Stock Yards is the only other cattle market brought into the testimony so far. Mr. Thayer, who is president of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, said he owned less than 100 shares of stock, but appeared as the owner of more than 6200 shares, which he had endorsed to Morris & Co.

Frank R. Pegram, treasurer of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, and cashier for F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston, who said his salary was \$2500 a year, appeared as the medium through which the necessary transfers of stock in the organization of the company were made. Mr. Pegram said he knew nothing of transfers involving \$8,000,000, which were recorded in the certified minutes of the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

Mr. Pegram testified that he held 79,990 shares of the Chicago Stock Yards Company as trustee, but that he had never had them in his possession. The stock was held, he said, subject to bearer warrants, but he did not know where these warrants were, though he thought most of them were in the safe-deposit boxes of Mr. and Mrs. Prince.

"Where were the others?" asked Francis J. Heney, conducting the inquiry.

"Out West," was the reply.

When Mr. Heney insisted on his being more specific, Mr. Pegram replied that he thought Mr. Prince had told him that the warrants were held in the West.

"Did he say out West; or in Chicago?" asked Mr. Heney.

"I think he said Chicago."

"Did he ever tell you that Armour had them?"

"Never," was the reply.

Other witnesses summoned to testify include W. H. Wadden, former treasurer for the Chicago Stock Yards Company; E. V. R. Thayer, president of the Chase National Bank; C. C. Chase, auditor for the Chicago Stock Yards and Transit Company; J. N. Manning, an employee of Prince & Co. All are from Boston except Mr. Thayer, who formerly lived in Boston but now in New York.

F. W. Croll, confidential secretary of J. Ogden Armour, also has been subpoenaed.

Certified minutes of the first meeting of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, Sept. 27, 1911, were introduced to give details of an agreement between Mr. Pegram and the company. The minutes recited that Mr. Pegram had attained the assent of the holders of 60,000 shares of the common stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company to a plan formulated by a committee headed by Richard Olney as chairman.

It was said the "plan assured to the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company the continuance of the business now carried on by the packers upon a permanent basis and a great increase in profits and the value of the shares of stocks."

Mr. Pegram was recorded as having given the plan and assets and \$1,000,000 in cash to the company for \$8,000,000 in common stock. Mr. Pegram, who had previously said that his salary was \$2500 a year, testified that he knew nothing of the agreement as set forth in the minutes.

Mr. Hart told the commission the plan was devised because there seemed great danger of the business being driven away from Chicago to places farther West. Shareholders in the stock yards and terminal railways who lived in New England were out of touch with their principal clients, the packers, and were afraid they were going to be left with the yards and railroads, but no cattle business.

Therefore, he said, a company was organized to assume the risk.

Asked how the formation of a new company was expected to assume the continuance of the packing industries in Chicago, Mr. Hart said that Mr. Prince knew Mr. Armour personally, and that his influence was expected to have some effect in retaining the packing houses in Chicago.

"Did you know that the Chicago Junction Railways was paying 8 per cent dividends and had \$3,000,000 surplus?" asked Mr. Heney.

"Why was an effort made to induce the common stockholders to come in on a plan guaranteeing them only 1 per cent more and with nothing back of it but a probability?"

"I don't see why not," the witness replied. "You don't seem to grasp the business situation."

"Possibly not," interjected Mr. Heney.

"There is no good in assets unless there is business. If the clients left the property would be worthless. If Mr. Prince's influence failed, the shareholders would have been no worse off. I do not consider that the price asked was exorbitant to get someone else to take the risk," said Mr. Hart, adding that he made certain the \$1,000,000 was paid into the company.

"Do you consider it a good investment if the money was lent out almost immediately to Prince and Armour?" asked Mr. Heney.

"If it was lent to Armour," the witness replied, "it was indicative of the correctness of my assumption that Mr. Prince's relations with him would be of an intimate nature."

"Wasn't the board of directors when the money was paid in merely a dummy?"

"I relied on Mr. Prince and his coun-

sel to see that the company received adequate protection," Mr. Hart replied.

Mr. Pegram previously had testified that the Chicago Stock Yards Company held a note of Armour's for \$100,000 and a demand note of Prince for \$465,000.

The specific question at issue now and in subsequent hearings in New York, Boston and probably Chicago, will be the ownership of the Chicago Stockyards and the Chicago Terminal Railroads. The National Cattlemen's Association has at various times charged inter-corporate relations between the yards, the roads and the packing plants. The packers have contended that they owned no stock in the yards or the roads, and that their businesses were conducted without other than legitimate relations with the great cattle market and the terminal transportation facilities.

The company has been earning about 10 per cent and paying 8 per cent, but it was necessary for them to save a certain surplus to distribute back to the packers periodically."

The company referred to in the letter was the Chicago Junction Rail-

Kansas City Stock Yards is the only other cattle market brought into the testimony so far. Mr. Thayer, who is president of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, said he owned less than 100 shares of stock, but appeared as the owner of more than 6200 shares, which he had endorsed to Morris & Co.

Frank R. Pegram, treasurer of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, and cashier for F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston, who said his salary was \$2500 a year, appeared as the medium through which the necessary transfers of stock in the organization of the company were made. Mr. Pegram said he knew nothing of transfers involving \$8,000,000, which were recorded in the certified minutes of the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

Mr. Pegram testified that he held 79,990 shares of the Chicago Stock Yards Company as trustee, but that he had never had them in his possession. The stock was held, he said, subject to bearer warrants, but he did not know where these warrants were, though he thought most of them were in the safe-deposit boxes of Mr. and Mrs. Prince.

"Where were the others?" asked Francis J. Heney, conducting the inquiry.

"Out West," was the reply.

When Mr. Heney insisted on his being more specific, Mr. Pegram replied that he thought Mr. Prince had told him that the warrants were held in the West.

"Did he say out West; or in Chicago?" asked Mr. Heney.

"I think he said Chicago."

"Did he ever tell you that Armour had them?"

"Never," was the reply.

Other witnesses summoned to testify include W. H. Wadden, former treasurer for the Chicago Stock Yards Company; E. V. R. Thayer, president of the Chase National Bank; C. C. Chase, auditor for the Chicago Stock Yards and Transit Company; J. N. Manning, an employee of Prince & Co. All are from Boston except Mr. Thayer, who formerly lived in Boston but now in New York.

F. W. Croll, confidential secretary of J. Ogden Armour, also has been subpoenaed.

Certified minutes of the first meeting of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, Sept. 27, 1911, were introduced to give details of an agreement between Mr. Pegram and the company. The minutes recited that Mr. Pegram had attained the assent of the holders of 60,000 shares of the common stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company to a plan formulated by a committee headed by Richard Olney as chairman.

It was said the "plan assured to the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company the continuance of the business now carried on by the packers upon a permanent basis and a great increase in profits and the value of the shares of stocks."

Mr. Pegram was recorded as having given the plan and assets and \$1,000,000 in cash to the company for \$8,000,000 in common stock. Mr. Pegram, who had previously said that his salary was \$2500 a year, testified that he knew nothing of the agreement as set forth in the minutes.

Mr. Hart told the commission the plan was devised because there seemed great danger of the business being driven away from Chicago to places farther West. Shareholders in the stock yards and terminal railways who lived in New England were out of touch with their principal clients, the packers, and were afraid they were going to be left with the yards and railroads, but no cattle business.

Therefore, he said, a company was organized to assume the risk.

The question involved in the case is whether the hotels, in buying telephone service at wholesale and selling it at retail, at double the universal charge for local calls, are rendering a service to the "public" or to "guests." Commissioner Russell thought that since the hotels had lent themselves to a public service, by permitting the telephone company to install public pay stations in their corridors, they had become liable to regulation by the commission. Chairman Macleod was disposed to think that the new joint service makes the hotels the agent of the company. The ruling of the Wisconsin Utilities Board, compelling the telephone company to cease serving hotel rooms where the hotels charged 10 cents for local calls, was cited as precedent for the Massachusetts case.

BOND HOLDERS ARE WARNED

Holders of Liberty Loan bonds are advised by the Liberty Loan Committee of New England to beware of unauthorized agents who have been reported as going from house to house demanding payment to surrender their bonds to them. They go about in various guises, it is reported, some claiming to be agents of the Government and bearing counterfeit credentials, while others declare themselves as representing banks and other institutions which disposed of the bonds.

The United States Trust Company of Boston has notified the Liberty Loan Committee of New England of a case on Lynde Street, Boston, where one of these agents attempted to obtain a bond from them.

"Did you know that the Chicago Junction Railways was paying 8 per cent dividends and had \$3,000,000 surplus?" asked Mr. Heney.

"Why was an effort made to induce the common stockholders to come in on a plan guaranteeing them only 1 per cent more and with nothing back of it but a probability?"

"I don't see why not," the witness replied. "You don't seem to grasp the business situation."

"Possibly not," interjected Mr. Heney.

"There is no good in assets unless there is business. If the clients left the property would be worthless. If Mr. Prince's influence failed, the shareholders would have been no worse off. I do not consider that the price asked was exorbitant to get someone else to take the risk," said Mr. Hart, adding that he made certain the \$1,000,000 was paid into the company.

"Do you consider it a good investment if the money was lent out almost immediately to Prince and Armour?" asked Mr. Heney.

"If it was lent to Armour," the witness replied, "it was indicative of the correctness of my assumption that Mr. Prince's relations with him would be of an intimate nature."

"Wasn't the board of directors when the money was paid in merely a dummy?"

"I relied on Mr. Prince and his coun-

NEW ELEVATED ROUTING POSTPONED

Company Announces That Proposed Coal Shortage Schedule Will Not Go Into Effect Saturday as Announced

Announcement was made today by the Boston Elevated Railway Company that the reductions in Boston's streetcar service which were to go into effect tomorrow will be postponed one week.

"The Boston Elevated Railway will make no reduction in car service to save coal in compliance with the recommendation made by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, to the street railway companies of Massachusetts, at the request of the United States Fuel Administration, until Saturday, Dec. 29, when the following changes will be made:

"The Cottage Farm Bridge line will be shortened by operating the cars between Cambridge Square, Cambridge, and Cottage Farm Bridge only.

The number of trips will be increased and opportunity will be provided for transfer to and from subway cars on Commonwealth Avenue. This change will necessitate a transfer to and from subway cars but will not otherwise interfere with the existing facilities for travel.

"The River Street-Subway line will be discontinued and the River Street-East Cambridge line will be operated between Lechmere Square and the junction of Charles and Cambridge streets.

"Other changes will be announced later."

Commissioner Russell said it was not intended to create such an impression; that the letter was written as an act of courtesy to the commission; and that several of the lines affected in the reduction had been the subjects of previous orders by the commission and consequently it was a question as to how the commission would regard these changes so far as they affected those lines. He said he thought the Elevated had been very considerate of the commission.

Commissioner Eastman reported that the commission had no desire to have its feelings considered.

MORE LUXBURG MESSAGES = GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

LUXBURG PLAN FOR A SOUTH AMERICAN UNION IS EXPOSED

(Continued from page one)

might be destroyed. He stated that it is a fact that there are no more ships available. He regretted the possibility of rupture. Am reporting further. LUXBURG.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 13, 1917:

"No. 69. Imperial Chancellor's declaration of no peace without annexations has made the best impression among our friends, and also created impression of the strength of our confidence of victory. The news of the crisis and the dismissal of numerous ministers is being exploited by our enemies. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 14, 1917:

"No. 70. Situation better. President refuses to invite American squadron. I am negotiating respecting proposals for the solution of the ship question. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917:

"No. 71. At the special request of the President, I have undertaken to transmit the following: We have discussed the following proposals: One—that our reply to the note should merely express regret at necessity of sinking the Toro on account of contraband, and should give the desired assurance as regards the future on condition that Argentine ships avoid contraband and any hostile undertaking. This reply to be couched in conciliatory language. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917:

"No. 72. Continuation of No. 71. Protocols to be exchanged here. Two—Argentine to promise that for the future ships will avoid the blockade zone, or perhaps that the Government should decline responsibility.

"Three—We to allow the five or six very small vessels now on the way to pass through without convoy. Details remain for further settlement. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 19, 1917:

"No. 73. In continuation of No. 72: Visit of American fleet is expected next week, probably for five days. After that a change of ministers is probable.

"Recommend delaying answer till end of month, and when it is given going fully into the Toro case in conciliatory language, emphasizing contraband, cruiser warfare and expressing regret at the necessity for sinking her. Owners here, Dodero, are agents of an enemy government, and have sold, 16th inst., Argentine steamer to France for patrol service. Continuation follows. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20, 1917:

"No. 74. Continuation of No. 73: In regard to treatment of general question of note, please show conciliatory attitude in regard to recognized international law and suggest further negotiation. The Argentine Government wishes to continue conversations. Chile has removed flag from steamer Iquique, property of Dodero. Recommend expressing recognition of this to the Chilean Minister. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20:

"No. 75. First—Receiving plant erected according to instructions. When does Naun send at greatest strength, and which is the wave length? LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 24, 1917:

"No. 80. Confidential. Also for Mo- lina. In agreement with Saguer, who is shortly to take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I beg that the reply to the note may be delayed until the first of August. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 25, 1917:

"No. 82. First Remittance of coupons of provincial and state loans depends on the general situation we are negotiating.

"Second. Union is in need of a subvention, on account of the black-list, and prices about 10,000 pesos monthly. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 28, 1917:

"No. 83. Destination and particulars of ships bound for Europe are kept strictly secret. The following are on the way, the first two being over 800 tons, the others under: Ca- dorra, Pellegrini, Unioning, Laterra, Francia, Peru, Venezuela, Itamby, Brazil, Bolivia. Sailings from Bra- zilian ports at various dates, the last named, 20th of July. Steamer Iles low in the water and has a super- structure amidships. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 1, 1917:

"No. 85. The President has at last made up his mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia with regard to a mutual rapprochement for protection vis-à-vis North America before the conference idea is taken up again. Saguer, with friendly Under Secretary of State and full powers, is on his way to ... and Santiago. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 5, 1917:

"No. 87. Reply to telegram 149. Agreement not possible, since Minister insists that protocol shall establish the obligation to pay indemnity and contain provision for freedom for known Argentine ships carrying the products of the country. Most of the ships have been sold to the enemy. LUXBURG."

and will change flags. I recommend answering the new note after 10th of August in friendly terms, and if necessary proposing a court of arbitration. "LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 88. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 89. Imperial Chancellor's declaration of no peace without annexations has made the best impression among our friends, and also created impression of the strength of our confidence of victory. The news of the crisis and the dismissal of numerous ministers is being exploited by our enemies. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 90. I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina, and the reorganization of South Brazil, equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 91. I have certain information that North American note to Argentina asked that conference of South American neutrals should be dropped. Vanity does not allow them to tell the truth. Meanwhile there is a possibility that Congress may be unconstitutionally dissolved by President. Please show willingness to meet the Argentine Government, as far as possible. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 92. Continuation of No. 71. Protocols to be exchanged here. Two—Argentine to promise that for the future ships will avoid the blockade zone, or perhaps that the Government should decline responsibility.

"Three—We to allow the five or six very small vessels now on the way to pass through without convoy. Details remain for further settlement. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 93. In continuation of No. 72: Visit of American fleet is expected next week, probably for five days. After that a change of ministers is probable.

"Recommend delaying answer till end of month, and when it is given going fully into the Toro case in conciliatory language, emphasizing contraband, cruiser warfare and expressing regret at the necessity for sinking her. Owners here, Dodero, are agents of an enemy government, and have sold, 16th inst., Argentine steamer to France for patrol service. Continuation follows. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 94. Reply to No. 157. It is not known with certainty which ships are sold. I have not communicated to President suggestions about sparing Argentine ships for the present. It is important to avoid appearance of weakness in face of the pressure. Please give me full powers, secret and comprehensive, to settle matters and let reply to note be courteous in tone. Best of all would be authorization to announce submarine visit.

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 95. Advise delaying reply to note still further. My new proposal, made over the head of Minister for Foreign Affairs, is as follows:

"One. Toro case to be settled by international court of arbitration.

"Two. Assurance that Argentine ships will be spared in accordance with international law.

"Three. Protocol according to which Argentine ships avoid war zone. Germany allows all steamers now on the way to pass through, both going and returning.

"President's answer not yet received. Request instructions.

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 96. Reply to telegram 158. Readjustment probable, not certain. Objections of Government regarding concessions have to be overcome. What amount is to be reimbursed to transocean? What is desired is that the German Government, as sleeping partner, should share expenses up to date, half and half, with Siemens Schuckert, and also in future the working expenses of the company.

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 97. Reply to telegram 158. Readjustment probable, not certain. Objections of Government regarding concessions have to be overcome. What amount is to be reimbursed to transocean? What is desired is that the German Government, as sleeping partner, should share expenses up to date, half and half, with Siemens Schuckert, and also in future the working expenses of the company.

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 98. This Government's new orientation seems to be proceeding favorably. Saguer, who has been invited to Peru, will visit Lima, and then Santiago. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 99. Reference to your telegram 166. Secret. I have had a long and agitated conference with President. He is conscious that there have been errors in the past, and has firm intention of adhering to neutrality, and it is asserted that all pending conflicts may be settled on loyal broad lines on a basis of mutual confidence. He recommends that an early settlement should be arrived at. First, instead of there being a protocol, Argentine ships should, on the one hand, tacitly be spared, and on the other be prevented from going to sea. As a matter of fact, the use of the Argentine flag has latterly been refused repeatedly. Moreover, shipbuilding material is exhausted. Continuation follows. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 100. Continuation of No. 99. Secondly, as regards note of Your Excellency on the Imperial Legion, the lines of which were telegraphed to Molina at the President's wish, a large-hearted solution should be arrived at out of friendship. There should be assurance that Argentine ships will not be harmed, and that freedom of movement will be allowed them in accordance with international law.

"As regards Toro indemnity, there should be same procedure as in the case of the Monte' Protogido, but ship's value should only come in so far as it is not covered by insurance. The President deserves confidence. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 101. Continuation of No. 99. Secondly, as regards note of Your Excellency on the Imperial Legion, the lines of which were telegraphed to Molina at the President's wish, a large-hearted solution should be arrived at out of friendship. There should be assurance that Argentine ships will not be harmed, and that freedom of movement will be allowed them in accordance with international law.

"As regards Toro indemnity, there should be same procedure as in the case of the Monte' Protogido, but ship's value should only come in so far as it is not covered by insurance. The President deserves confidence. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 102. Continuation of No. 99. Secondly, as regards note of Your Excellency on the Imperial Legion, the lines of which were telegraphed to Molina at the President's wish, a large-hearted solution should be arrived at out of friendship. There should be assurance that Argentine ships will not be harmed, and that freedom of movement will be allowed them in accordance with international law.

"As regards Toro indemnity, there should be same procedure as in the case of the Monte' Protogido, but ship's value should only come in so far as it is not covered by insurance. The President deserves confidence. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917:

"No. 103. Reply to telegram 104. Public opinion is becoming unpatriotic. I recommend an immediate definite settlement. My telegraphic communication with Mexico is entirely interrupted. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"A friendly Minister regrets very much the communication made at Berlin to Molina to the effect that we rely on his promise to prevent ships

contemplated. He fears that the secret wire may be compromised. The Argentine Government has published all reports and drafts, as well as the instructions sent to me through Molina respecting the last note.

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"No. 108. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"No. 109. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

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Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

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Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"No. 112. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"No. 113. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"No. 114. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"No. 115. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

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Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

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Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

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Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917:

"No. 119. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Decorative Possibilities of Sealing Wax

Such a variety of pretty things as the hostess had, out on her work table! Always a busy-looking place, it seemed unusually so that day and her dainty handiwork had an especially festive air. On one corner lay a small square, shallow box, gold, apparently, set with tiny turquoise and bits of pink coral. At a distance, it resembled somewhat those attractive bijou boxes one finds in Italy—Florence particularly. Upon closer inspection, however, it was none of those; but what was it? That puzzled the visitor. Then she picked up a slender vase, in soft shades of dull green, branching out like a calla lily at the top. It looked like glass, but was it? And there was a cunning fat little one, apparently made of some sort of smooth pottery, in a most exquisite shade of purple, shading almost into lavender at the top.

The caller sat down; before she looked at another thing, she wanted to know the secret of it. Her hostess had no idea, that she was sure of, and there were no evidences of her dabbling in pottery or china painting or enameling; her treasures did not fall into any of those divisions. But what were they?

"Did you ever try making anything out of sealing wax?" asked the worker, as she took out a tiny glass lamp and lighted the wick. No, the other had not. She knew children made sealing wax heads for hatspins, and that they were sometimes pretty, but that was all. Surely, these lovely things were not made of sealing wax? But they were, and the maker of them launched into easy explanations.

"I began by making hat pins and beads," she announced, "and I found it was possible to make beautiful ones, with the many colored varieties of sealing wax which one may buy. I soon found, however, that, although the necessary tools were few, I must have those few. I used to have a great deal of trouble getting a respectable looking seal on my letters; the wax would get smoky and streaked with black. Then I bought this little alcohol lamp. With this flame, I can melt up the wax, without disfiguring it in any way. Just watch, and I will show you how it works. I will make a monogram with my letter seal, on top of this little pasteboard box."

The artist took a stick of gold-colored wax and held it to the flame, until enough of the wax had dripped upon the box below for her to impress the seal upon it. The result was as clear and neat as one could ask. The visitor resolved to equip her desk with just such a little glass lamp as that.

"Now I am going to show you something ever so much more interesting," the hostess continued. "Here is a china vase, which I cannot bear to look at in its present state. As you see, it is a cheap and exceedingly poor imitation of Copenhagen pottery; the shape is good, but that is all that one can say in approbation of it. However, just watch what happens to it."

Selecting a stick of deep orange, in fact a sort of burnt orange, wax, she held it in the flame, letting it drip over the lower part of the unpopular vase, which she revolved slowly in the other hand. Then she took up a stick of a lighter shade of the same color and continued with that. Around the neck, she used a still lighter orange, or yellow. All this wax, of course, as it hardened, was in rough lumps and the different shades melted into each other and the effect was most amazing. The ugly drabs had disappeared and there stood a graceful jar of flaming orange, just the right sort of a bit of brightness to

lighten some dim corner. It was indeed a transformation.

Next the pasteboard box, with the monogram in gilt wax on the top, was taken up. First, more gold was melted and dripped over the cover around the lettering; then, here and there, scattered over it, apparently at random, were little drops of bright colored wax, emerald green, purple, Chinese pink, deep blue, and dark, dark crimson. A skillful prod here and there, with a crochet hook, helped shape them into the semblance of tiny jewels, and an equally skillful application of heat from the little lamp smoothed their surfaces, without permitting them to ooze out over the surrounding surface of rough gold wax. The lower part of the box was decorated on the same order, but rather more simply, and the whole thing, when done, was an attractive gift box for desk or table.

Candles could be decorated prettily, it seems; here were some square white ones, with faint black lines about top and bottom to offset their whiteness, and on each side a dainty decoration of tiny pink roses and little green leaves, arranged most conventionally. So pretty would they be on a table, that one would hesitate long before lighting them.

A plain little candlestick, apparently intended to be a modest thing of use only, may be transformed with a new coat of sealing wax into a thing of delight and fitted with a candle adorned to match, be an ornament to any room. Small pasteboard boxes, too, may be made fascinating containers for small gifts, by giving them a smooth coat of sealing wax in a solid color or shaded.

Almost anything, so they say, may be adorned with sealing wax. Even cards are ornamented with tiny flowers, arranged in graceful design. The more artistic ability a woman has, the more attractive things she can make, of course, and the lack of necessity for tools other than the right sort of heating apparatus and perhaps a crochet hook—or even a hairpin—makes the work simple. Little space is required for it, and there is no discouraging amount of cleaning up to be done, when one has finished. It is what one woman has made all sorts of pretty things of sealing wax, including beads and buttons and belts to match her gowns, calls "nice, clean, ladylike work."

The Washing of Camel's Hair Wool Coats

A natural camel's hair wool garment may be cleansed at home so as to look as good as new if the following directions are carried out: Wash thoroughly in warm water and pure soap or flakes; give it a good rinsing in two or more waters, then dry in the open air. When thoroughly dry, proceed to iron by first placing a damp cloth next to the nap of the goods, face up, and a dry cloth over that. This steams and softens the texture. After removing the cloths, crush first the wrong way of the nap, and then the right way. You will find that this will make your garment soft and woolly.

Old-Fashioned Apple Tapioca Pudding

Put 1 large cup of tapioca to soak in 1 quart of lukewarm water and let it stand for 3 hours or so. Peel and core enough tart apples to fill a two-quart pudding dish, two-thirds full; add 1 cup of sugar to the soaked tapioca, and pour it over the apples. Add cinnamon and a little nutmeg for flavoring, and then bake in a well-buttered baking dish for an hour. Serve hot with cream and more sugar, if desired.

The Garden in England Month by Month

LONDON, England—Every one who has had much practical experience of gardening is aware that, as the year goes round, each month brings its own especial tasks with it. There is never a slack time for the gardener. The busiest seasons may be the spring and the autumn, but the work in a well-cared-for garden goes on, without intermission or respite, year in and year out, and one of the secrets of success is to do each month's especial work, as it comes, and never to allow matters to get behindhand. The novelty in the art of gardening may look forward to the time, always some weeks ahead, when he will have little to do but to admire the result of his hard-work, but it will soon be discovered that this period has something of the same nature as the fabulous "rainbow gold," and the truth of Rudyard Kipling's dictum will be borne in upon him, that the garden is not made.

"By saying Oh, how beautiful!
And sitting in the shade."

In the following articles, the attempt will be made to indicate some of the work which should be done in the garden and greenhouse during each month of the year, for the benefit, chiefly, of amateur gardeners who do a good share of the work of the garden themselves with, or without, a certain amount of professional assistance. It is not proposed to deal at all with greenhouse gardening on a large scale; that is, in itself, a separate subject. But the endeavor will be made to show what plants may be grown with success, in a greenhouse which is heated nearly to the point of the exclusion of frost, and by some one with little previous experience.

The really successful gardens are, as a general rule, those which may be described as "owners' gardens," as distinguished from "gardeners' gar-

(This is the first article in a series which will deal with the history of English furniture and with the various characteristics.)

Jacobean furniture is burdened by a diversity of names. One person boasts of a Carolean day-bed, another refers with just pride to a fine Stuart chair, a third may speak of a Jacobean table; and, when investigation is made, all these pieces will be found to belong to the same period. To add to the confusion, each of the three persons may have been quite correct in the use of these terms.

James I, who came to the throne in 1603, was the first of the Stuart family to rule. From the Latin form of James, "Jacobus," the furniture made in his time is popularly styled Jacobean. After James, came the two Charles, I and II—the brief rule of the Commonwealth, Cromwell, intervening—and, after Charles II, another James, who was in power only from 1685 to 1689, when he fled before the approach of William of Orange. The Latin of Charles is "Carolus"; hence we have Carolean furniture, made under the two kings who bore the name of Charles. It is to be remembered, however, that all of these monarchs were of a single family, the Stuarts, so that anything made within their reigns is properly called, not only after the name of the particular king on the throne, but, quite as correctly, Stuart.

Also the furniture of the entire period is loosely styled Jacobean, perhaps because it was a James who began the Stuart dynasty and a James who held the royal power up to the time of the Dutch monarchs. Mary was a Stuart, as was her successor, Queen Anne, but they stood for none of the qualities which distinguish the Stuart name; and the furniture, made under William and Mary and Queen Anne, is known by the personal names of these sovereigns, and never by the family name of Stuart. Possibly the clearest idea will be gained of the system of naming by a simple table: James I (1603-1625), Jacobean; or early Stuart furniture. Charles I (1625-1649), Carolean. Jacobean or Stuart furniture. Cromwell (The Commonwealth, 1653-1660), Cromwellian furniture. Charles II (1660-1685) Carolean, Jacobean or late Stuart furniture. James II (1685-1689), Carolean, Jacobean or late Stuart furniture.

The reign of the second James was so short that the furniture forms could not have altered essentially from those in vogue under Charles II, and the title, Carolean, can properly be applied to anything produced as late as 1689. In general, the term, Jacobean, is used widely for the furniture of the early part of the period, and Carolean for that which came in with the second Charles. This latter furniture is also spoken of as "Restoration" because it was the expression of the tastes of the Stuarts restored to power after the gloomy years of the Commonwealth.

In Tudor times—and Elizabeth was the last of the Tudors—English furniture was massive and severe. Tools were few and crude. Stout English oak was the cabinet wood in general use, and it was not easy to manipulate. Only the wealthy could possess anything like adequate household furnishings, for the expense of tables and chairs kept pace with their bulk. With the accession of the Stuarts to power, a new spirit was introduced into English furniture making. The Stuarts were the perfect gentlemen of royalty, and they were careful not to offend the laws of external good taste. With their coming, came increased luxury and greater elegance of living. Furniture grew a bit less cumbersome than it had been in Tudor days, although, to modern minds, the proportions still seem anything but delicate. It is not to be supposed that any abrupt change in style ensued with the advent of the Stuarts, nor were the older pieces discarded for many years. Anything as expensive, in labor and material, as one of the great oaken refectory tables that graced Elizabethan halls, was not to be lightly cast aside. Jacobean craftsmen still produced these massive tables, and, indeed, we are quite likely to think of them as characteristically Jacobean, though the fact is that they had their inception in a much earlier period.

During the earlier portion of the Jacobean period, from 1603 when James I was crowned, to 1649 which was the end of the reign of Charles I, the square construction, heavy stretchers, and ornate, shallow car-

made them thoroughly English. Straight lines predominated, and, even while there was an effort toward more graceful proportions, the usual result of the early craftsman's efforts was a bit ponderous and heavy.

As the rooms of the houses had low ceilings, not even the cupboards and presses that were so popular could attain to a great height. The walls of the rooms were usually solidly paneled, from floor to ceiling, in oak. In some cases, rich tapestries were used above the paneling, if it did not reach the height of the room. Besides

the spirit of the time and the prevailing habits of living.

Straight lines gave place to a profusion of curves. The rugged carving of the earlier years was succeeded by the elaborate pierced carving, which is the charm of the late Stuart or Carolean chairs. Walnut, which is capable of much finer and more delicate manipulation than oak, was now available in large quantities and almost displaced oak in the fashioning of fine furniture. Chair seats, which had been of uncompromising solid oak, were now quite as often of cane,

black bag painted with poppies was sun," declared a perplexed shopper. "All my friends want bags, for every purpose, from a container for knitting to first aid for home marketing; yet, if I have to make any more of cretonne with embroidery hoop handles, I shall give up the pursuit altogether."

But that same afternoon the gift shops and department stores joined together to show her that, both in materials and designs for bags, there was novelty; and her friends have profited by the results.

The new material was the first discovery. It was nothing more unusual than the terry cloth that, not long ago, was so popular for bath robes. It is 27 inches wide, and may be had in exceptionally attractive colorings. Perhaps the best for knitting bags is an all-over flowered design, which is made in several color combinations, the predominating tint being soft brown, blue, and rose shades. The large squares of Chinese embroidery are excellent for small bags, or they may be placed on a foundation of soft satin or silk and used for the larger bags. Almost equally attractive are the narrower strips of Chinese embroidery, which can be applied on crêpe or the better grades of Japanese crêpe or pongee.

As for the new designs, they are numerous. A simple way to achieve novelty in shape is to place the handles of the ordinary knitting bag in the exact middle of the two sides. The flaps at the ends are then turned over, so that the lining shows, and the length of the bag is perpendicular rather than horizontal. A bag notable for its oddness had a flat, square top which proved to be nothing but a six-inch square of heavy cardboard, covered with flowered silk. A straight piece of silk 18 inches wide was shirred to three sides of the square top, and fastened with snappers to the fourth; then shirred to a point at the bottom and caught with a bright silk tassel. A silk cord, fastened to the four corners of the square top, made the handle.

Two twenty-inch circles of silk were sewed together halfway round the circle; from the top of each circle, a heart-shaped piece was cut, and a cardboard heart was covered with it and sewed in place. The cord-and-tassel handles were then sewed to these hearts, a firm foundation for the strain put on the handles of a bag being thus afforded.

The bag is quite a capacious one, with plenty of room for rolls of yarn and the longest knitting needles one could possibly desire. When it is closed, it may be carried over the arm, by means of the bracelet or loop with which it is fitted, with the pedant neatly furled and the bag as full or as empty as desired.

As the interested women, studying all its points so far as they were able from outside the show window remarked, it was one of the most convenient of the knitting bags so far invented, for one need not hold it in her lap or be compelled to lay it down upon the floor, since it would stand right up where wanted, as well as would a table, and it was also light and easily carried around.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
An oak table with characteristic Jacobean carving, turning and underframing

the refectory tables and the cupboards mentioned, the well furnished home of the period was likely to boast a massive bed with great carved bulbous posts, number of stools and settles, several good-sized chests with hinged lids, and, perhaps one or more drawers, a few chairs—chairs, however, were expensive luxuries—daybeds, dressers and buffets. Another much used at the time, and which, like the refectory table, was carried over from Elizabeth's day, was the gate-leg table, sometimes called the thousand-legged table.

Carving was the favorite means of decoration and was lavished on many devices, chief among them, the guilloche—series of intertwining circles—the rosette, conventionalized tulip, acanthus, and many geometrical patterns. Strap work and paneling, effected by the use of applied moldings, was also popular, as were the split balusters, often applied to the decora-

which also made its appearance in the backs of chairs. The stretchers, which had been heavy and placed near the floor, for the serviceable purpose of supporting the feet of the user, were now raised to a point only a few inches below the seat and were carved with the utmost elaboration. The design of the stretchers was usually repeated in the cresting of the back chairs. Sportive cupids—one of many French importations—and the royalist crown were everywhere in evidence in the decoration of this furniture, and spiral twisted posts and legs were used more frequently than before the Restoration. The Spanish scroll foot, which continued popular until Queen Anne's day, came into vogue at the time, and is said to owe its English adoption to the Portuguese wife of Charles II—Catherine of Braganza.

It may make this English furniture of a far-away day seem a bit more closely related to our lives and traditions, to remember that the earliest colonists were already building themselves homes in America. The few pieces of furniture which they could bring with them were of true Jacobean type and, even today, there is occasionally an ancient dower chest of carved oak to be found in some New England farmhouse, where it has done service since Pilgrim days. A certain type of chair, that is often met with in the very early inventories of furniture brought over by the colonists, is the "Wainscote" chair, which, in England, was called the Yorkshire chair.

The back is formed from a piece of wall paneling and the square seat is supported by turned legs, terminating in square blocks.

Jacobean furniture is not suited to the somewhat frigid formality of dainty drawing rooms or elegant reception rooms. It does, however, find a most congenial place in many halls, and, for the library or the large living room, there can hardly be a happier selection. The earlier straight-lined pieces have a fine, stalwart, substantial kind of honesty about their construction and the vigorous carving which forms their decoration. Many of the late Stuart or Carolean pieces, especially the tall-backed chairs with cane panels and not too elaborate carving, give the distinction which is always desired and often difficult to effect in the furnishing of the hall. In the better modern reproductions, obtainable today, the charm of the earlier craftsmanship is felt in the faithful rendering of historic models.

The spiral turnings, while they were used in the early years of the Stuart reigns, from 1603 when James I was crowned, to 1649 which was the end of the reign of Charles I, the square construction, heavy stretchers, and ornate, shallow car-

ing, were still used more extensively after the Restoration, when Charles II returned from exile, and England, which for a few years had been a commonwealth, became once more a monarchy. From France,

there are ever so many ways in which the country girl can earn money right at home, if she wishes to work for her own spending money," remarked a woman who had just returned from a visit to friends on a large farm in the country.

"Where I have been staying," she continued, "they kept geese and I often picked up nice long goosequills out in the barnyard. It came to me that the country girls might use these to excellent advantage. You know how popular long, gay-colored quill pens are now. I think that, if the girls were to pick up these quills and dye them lovely colors, they could sell them well. It would not be difficult to get the little metal pieces to attach them to for putting pens into."

"Perhaps some of them might even be clever enough to sharpen them into pens, just as people used to do long ago. Do you know where to find expression 'pocket knife'?" It came from the fact that the men of olden times used to carry about small folding knives in their pockets, to sharpen their goose quill pens and trim them for each using. But, at any rate, it would be a simple matter to get those small metal pieces and attach them, I should think."

"Also, it would be easy to buy some tiny little glasses and put some shot in them, to stick the quills upright in. The whole thing, the quill pen with its glass and shot, if put up attractively, could be sold at a good profit, and the work itself would not consume a large amount of time. Also, it would be interesting to see what pretty color effects one could get."

Charles II brought with him many continental ideas of elegance. His court was one of the gayest, the most extravagant and the most luxurious in English annals. The gravity and inflexibility of the stern commonwealth years was flung aside, and, just as it always does, the furniture reflected

the spirit of the time and the prevailing habits of living.

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The Newest Bags of the Season

"There isn't a new bag under the sun," declared a perplexed shopper. "All my friends want bags, for every purpose, from a container for knitting to first aid for home marketing; yet, if I have to make any more of cretonne with embroidery hoop handles, I shall give up the pursuit altogether."

But that same afternoon the gift shops and department stores joined together to show her that, both in materials and designs for bags, there was novelty; and her friends have profited by the results.

The new material was the first discovery. It was nothing more unusual than the terry cloth that, not long ago, was so popular for bath robes. A circular piece of oilcloth, weighted at the middle and caught with a dark blue tassel, was lined with dark blue silk, the lining forming the upper half of the bag. The oilcloth was then given a border of corn flowers and daisies, with a butterfly or two hovering above them, and a most original and interesting bag was the result.

An adaptation of the oilcloth bag, that is most attractive, is the bag made half of oilcloth and half of silk. A circular piece of oilcloth, weighted at the middle and caught with a dark blue tassel, was lined with dark blue silk, the lining forming the upper half of the bag. The oilcloth was then given a border of corn flowers and daisies, with a butterfly or two hovering above them, and a most original and interesting bag was the result.

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J. W. W. PRINTING CONCERN RAIDED

Officials Seize Plant of International Publishing Company in Cleveland and Destroy Posters, Dodgers, Circulars, Etc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The seizure here recently by Federal officials of the plant of the International Publishing Company, together with the destruction of a large number of posters, dodgers, post cards and other J. W. W. circulars, etc., will, it is believed, go a long way toward curtailing the activities of that organization throughout the United States.

The seizure of the printing plant, under orders from United States District Attorney Wertz's office, followed the recent arrest of seven members of the organization, and these prisoners, it is expected, will be interned until the end of the war.

From the rooms of the publishing company, the officials proceeded to the plant of the Ryan Lithograph Co., and seized the lithograph plates from which the matter had been printed.

Special Agent DeWoody of the Department of Justice says that the seizures will cut off the main supply of anarchistic display material from the J. W. W. and Socialist organizations of the United States and other countries. The seized matter was taken to the Federal Building by the truck load. Thousands of highly colored posters, pictures and post cards, calculated to produce dissatisfaction with conditions in the United States, comprise the seized material.

Many handbills, giving rates on the various pieces of printed matter were taken by the federal agents. These offered discounts when purchases were made in quantities, and ended with a "fraternally yours."

The raid was one of the largest of its kind made in the United States since the beginning of the war. All the men taken are officers of local J. W. W., No. 606, which is known as the East Side Hungarian recruiting station.

La Follette Case Delayed

Hearing by Senate Committee Adjourning Until Jan. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The sub-committee of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, which has been investigating the La Follette disloyalty charges, will meet on Jan. 8 and determine what report is to be made to the Senate. Unable to obtain a quorum for the meeting which was scheduled for Thursday, Senator Pomerene, chairman of the investigating committee, postponed the hearings until the first Tuesday after the reconvening of Congress after the holidays.

At this meeting, according to Senator Pomerene, it will be determined whether the hearings are to proceed under the auspices of the sub-committee appointed at the last session, or whether the full Committee on Privileges and Elections is to continue the investigation. Several of the members of the sub-committee are now occupied with the sugar hearings.

Whether the hearings proceed under direction of the sub-committee, or are transferred to the jurisdiction of the whole committee, full attention will be given to the matter and a report will be made to the Senate after the matter has been gone over fully. Senator Pomerene told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday. Senator Pomerene declined to express his views as to the possible report which will be made to the Senate, or the attitude of members of the investigating committee who have served so far.

Former Consul on Stand

Official Testifies to Orders on Arms Cargo of the Maverick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Former German Commercial Consul Groeck at Honolulu, who pleaded guilty recently in connection with the German Hindu plot cases now being tried here, was on the witness stand on Thursday and definitely connected the German consulate here and in Honolulu with the steamer Mayerick and the schooner Annie Larsen, which, it is alleged, were used in an attempt to land arms and ammunition in India for the purpose of effecting an uprising in that country. He testified that he received orders from the German consulate at San Francisco to provision the Maverick and to give that vessel sailing orders to proceed to Johnson Island and there meet the Annie Larsen and take on the cargo of that vessel and then to proceed to Batavia for further orders. The German consulate in San Francisco, he said, sent a special messenger, known as "K seventeen," to Honolulu to finance the Maverick transaction.

The Annie Larsen, according to previous testimony, was loaded with 17 carloads of arms and ammunition purchased by the American agents of the Krups and claimed by Ambassador Bernstorff to belong to the German Government for use in German East Africa.

Bombing Case Nearing End

Kaltschmidt Defense Rests on Technical Point of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The defense of Albert Kaltschmidt, charged with bombing the chief conspirator in the German bomb plots in which five others,

on trial with him for conspiracy, were his operatives, rests on a technical point of law.

No direct attack on the mass of Government evidence revealing Kaltschmidt as the hirer of Berlin and the fugitive originator of projects, widely extensive in their intended destructiveness, was made by S. Pointer Bradley, Kaltschmidt's attorney.

"We do not claim that no crime has been committed, but we do claim that these defendants have not committed the crimes charged in the indictments," said Mr. Bradley. "Chief Justice John Marshall ruled in the case of Aaron Burr that conspiracy to make war on a friendly country implies the organization of an armed force."

The first count charges a war conspiracy against Canada. The Government classes the plots against the Nipigon Bridge, Windsor Armory and Peabody munitions plant as military enterprises. The second and third counts are for conspiracy to restrain inter-state commerce under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the destruction of the Port Huron Tunnel and the Detroit Screw Works. The defense hung its whole case on this use of a civil law for an alleged military crime and argued that the law had been "strained and distorted" in framing the indictments.

John E. Kinnane, district attorney, in his closing argument, destroyed practically all the other points of the defense, which had largely consisted of character attacks on Government witnesses. Mrs. Fritz A. Neef, sister of Kaltschmidt, interrupted Kinnane and then broke down when he brought out the fact that the defense had in no way attempted to clear her.

Louis C. McClellan, who assisted the district attorney, pointed out that the bombing operations ranged from New York harbor to Western Canada and arraigned the defendants as murderers.

"It is fitting that this case should be tried on the site of a fort erected to protect Detroit from the Indians," said Mr. McClellan, "for these conspirators were as malicious and savage as those former foes."

Kaltschmidt was refused his request to address the jury, on the ground that he had expert counsel and had not taken the witness stand.

Eleven Are Convicted

Alleged Anarchist of Milwaukee Italian Colony Found Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Eleven alleged anarchists of the Italian colony in Milwaukee have been convicted of assault with intent to murder. They were arrested on Sept. 9, following a riot which Italians tried to break up a loyalty meeting in the Bayview district and which resulted in one fatality and the wounding of two detectives.

OFFICERS CHANGED AT CAMP KEARNY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Brig.-Gen. Leroy S. Lyon of the sixty-fifth brigade, field artillery, has assumed command of the fortieth divisional cantonment at Camp Kearny until the return of Maj.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong, who has been away for about two months.

Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron, who has been acting as commander-in-chief at Camp Kearny during General Strong's absence, has left for Charlotte, N.C., to assume command of the fourth division, national army, a unit now being organized.

General Lyon has been greatly interested in artillery work, passing much of his time in that branch of army activity since he entered the service on June 12, 1891. In 1903 he received high honors from the school of submarine defense.

FIJI SUGAR FARMS FOR INDIAN TENANTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will have available for settlement by Indian tenants several of its Rewa district plantations, from 50 to 80 acres each, all approximately under proper crop rotation. On these farms the tenants will be required to do all the necessary hand and horse labor cultivation.

Other plantations will be subdivided in such a way as to give each tenant eight or more acres in proper crop rotation. In the case of these holdings the tenant will do the necessary hand work, while the company will undertake the horse cultivation and the supplying of fertilizer at a fixed rate per ton of cane harvest.

MINERS WORK BETTER UNDER UTAH DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—According to James H. Wolfe, assistant state attorney-general, in charge of the prohibition bureau, mine operators are expressing satisfaction over results of the operation of the "bone-dry" law in Utah. Formerly, the mine operators tell Mr. Wolfe, there was always a scarcity of men immediately after pay day, because the miners remained away from their work from two to ten days. Some even "jumped their jobs." Since the prohibition law has gone into effect, the miners stay at their work with splendid regularity.

TROOPS STATED TO LACK CLOTHING

General Sharpe Makes Admission at Senate Inquiry—Two Million Overcoats Made, but the Sizes Said to Be Wrong

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In the face of a startling lack of clothing supplies, thousands of men will be called to the colors by Dec. 31. Quartermaster General Sharpe admitted to the Senate military inquiry committee today. This refers to the 25 per cent of the last increment of the first draft not yet called out.

At present, General Sharpe declared, there is not enough clothing for the men in training, and American troops sent to France are going over in uniforms 27 per cent lighter than those worn by the French and British troops. He advised the English system of a "purveyor general of supplies" to order ordnance, food and clothing for the army. General Sharpe said one uniform each had been issued to 1,640,000 men now, although a small part of these uniforms were cotton.

Switching to the subject of overcoats, committee members began grilling General Sharpe on complaints of overcoat shortages that had been coming in from camps. A table submitted by the general showed that 2,000,000 overcoats had been completed by Dec. 15.

"How does it come then?" asked Senator Hitchcock, "that with only approximately 1,500,000 men to equip and with over 2,000,000 overcoats made, that men had been without coats?"

The bulk of these overcoat deliveries came late in November and December," General Sharpe replied.

"Prior to that time we didn't have coats for all the men."

Maj. L. Hardeman, of the quartermaster's department, testifying for General Sharpe, said there were sufficient overcoats but the sizes were wrong.

"How did that come?" he was asked.

"Because in most draft contingents the men are larger physically than those in the regular army and in the guard," said Major Hardeman.

"Has every man in the army an overcoat today?" Senator McKeever asked.

"As far as requisitions have been made," Major Hardeman said.

B. W. N. Hanson, general manager of the Colt Arms Company, told the committee at the hearing on Thursday that the new modified American Enfield rifle and American ammunition are at least equal to German rifles and ammunition and superior to any used by the Allies. He agreed with other private ordinance makers who have been before the committee that the Vickers machine gun is being bought only because the new Browning machine guns are not yet available.

Although rifle production was held up by the department's decision to modify the British Enfield weapon, Mr. Hanson said the delay was much more than compensated for by the securing of a greatly superior arm.

Although the new Browning type was adopted last May, he said, no contract was made until July, although orders were anticipated and preliminary work was begun. The delay was explained by Mr. Hanson as due in part to deliberations of the joint civilian army board, appointed by Secretary Baker to test and adopt the new weapon. Mr. Hanson was a member of the board.

Although given the Browning gun contract in July, Mr. Hanson said that because of need to prepare new machinery, his deliveries would not begin until next April. His firm, however, is making deliveries on previous orders of Vickers machine guns, some contracted for a year ago.

Regarding government arsenals,

Mr. Hanson said the impression that they are "away behind the times" was wrong. The arsenals compare very favorably, he said, with foreign government and American private factories. The main difficulty of American arsenals, he explained, is in retaining skilled workmen. Rifle production has been greatly increased, he said, by adoption of the modified Enfield.

In reply to questions by Senator Wadsworth, the witness said that if machine guns had been promptly ordered when the Government went into the war, General Pershing's machine gun units now would not be required to use French arms and ammunition.

Efforts toward higher standardization of interchangeable parts in the Enfield rifles, Fred H. Colvin, a rifle expert, testified, caused three months' delay in their production. He criticized government arsenal methods.

General Sharpe read a long memorandum detailing how at the time the army and the national guard were mobilized for Mexican border service his department had bought clothing, practically exhausting its funds.

When demobilization of the national guard was halted, General Sharpe said he got Secretary Baker's approval to an order for clothing for 500,000 additional men, that being approximately the number of the national guard and the army at war strength. In April of this year he was authorized by Secretary Baker to order for 500,000 more and in June for a third 500,000.

"What did these orders include, for each man?" asked Senator Weeks.

"They were equipment or clothing and tents to last three months," replied General Sharpe.

"You know you haven't enough clothing for your men, don't you?" asked Mr. McKeever.

"Yes," said General Sharpe. "That's due to the way the men have been called out."

"It's because of the methods of purchasing through the Council of National Defense, isn't it?" demanded Mr. McKeever.

"No," said General Sharpe, "we've got to have some system like that."

"How much clothing is General

Pershing buying in England?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I don't know," said General Sharpe. "He asked permission to buy, and did not state the amount."

General Sharpe said the British embargo on Australian wool has been removed so far as this country is concerned, and that American manufacturers are now working Australian wool into cloth for uniforms. He hoped there would not be another draft call soon, as his department had been flooded by 700,000 new enlistments in the regular army, which had upset its program. General Sharpe said he hoped they would be ready for a new call some time in January.

Asking if there had not been some trouble as to shoes, Senator Wadsworth said he had heard that at Camp Custer half of an infantry detail was marched out to target practice, and then returned, giving their shoes to the other half so these men could practice. General Sharpe admitted such a condition exists.

Senator Weeks declared a Massachusetts shoe manufacturer who examined the shoes issued to 20,000 men reported about 80 per cent of the men were wearing shoes too short for them.

"This condition has been brought to the attention of Secretary Baker and of the medical department," said Senator Weeks.

General Sharpe said that as a result of the report to Secretary Baker the system of fitting shoes had been changed, and added:

"General Pershing has asked us to omit some narrower widths because his men are wearing heavy woolen socks."

General Sharpe placed the blame for improper fitting of shoes on the blame of commanders and medical officers. He criticized the department red tape that sends telegrams, contracts and authorizations for action through half a dozen officials before action is had. He advocated adoption of "business methods."

"Did you ever propose a change?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Yes, to the Secretary of War."

"Who is responsible?"

"Well, this has been a matter of considerable controversy ever since the Civil War," said General Sharpe.

Senator Wadsworth asked why blue denim overalls were issued to men in cantonments.

General Sharpe said the overalls were given to protect uniforms from dirt in trench digging.

"I was informed," said Senator Wadsworth, "that one division commander bought the overalls because he had no regulation uniforms, and later got your approval."

"I was informed General Glenn at Chillicothe did that," said General Sharpe.

Later, under questioning by Senators Hitchcock and Weeks, General Sharpe explained that the shortage he referred to as certain to exist on Dec. 31 would occur only if a new call for drafted men should come now. He said he hoped to be able to take care of all men now called and any called "early in January." At the War Department it was stated that there has been no definite date set for the draft General Sharpe mentioned.

INCOME TAX LAW POINTS EXPLAINED

John D. Murphy of the United States internal revenue office continued, this afternoon, his explanations of the income tax to a large audience in the big hearing room in the basement of the east wing of the State House. One point made was that the interest on money borrowed for investment can be deducted from the total income, unless the securities in which the investment is made are exempt from taxation.

Municipal and state bonds which are exempt and United States bonds yield interest which cannot be deducted, because the principal is exempt. But income from money borrowed to invest in taxable securities can be deducted.

The income from the 3½ per cent United States bonds is free from all federal taxes; whether the normal or the additional regardless of the amount. Income from government 4 per cent is also free from all federal taxes. Four per cent Liberty Loan bonds are free from taxation to the amount of \$5000. Above that amount, the surtax is levied.

Questions which were asked in writing yesterday were answered today. One point was that if a man owns a three-apartment house and occupies one of the apartments himself, he can get a deduction of income to the amount of two-thirds of the depreciation on the building as a whole. This is according to the ruling that a man cannot deduct anything for depreciation of the house he lives in, but can deduct for depreciation of tenements owned and rented by him. Another answer was that a married man must include his wife's income with his own and the joint exemption for both is \$4000. Another was that if a man's income falls below the taxable sum, but exceeds such sum if the earnings of his minor children be included. Their earnings must be included because the children are under his control. But if he has emancipated his minor children, so that they control their own earnings and he has nothing to say about them, he should not include their earnings in his income return.

5. Also what ships are being built in private yards for others than the Government, and by whom and where.

It has been decided to hold hearings daily at 2 p.m. Senator Fletcher proposes to press the investigation as rapidly as possible.

A telegram has been received from shipbuilders in Seattle, Wash., stating that their yards will certainly produce the million tons promised for next year. Reports from west coast yards show that three million tons will be built.

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WAR HAS UNITED SALOON'S ENEMIES

Economic and Moral Forces of the Nation Pledged to Early Indorsement of Federal Constitutional Prohibition Plank

Additional dispatches from correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, sent in response to requests by this paper for authentic forecasts as to the attitude of the states toward the federal amendment providing for constitutional prohibition in the United States, indicate an overwhelming indorsement of that amendment. Even in those states which have been regarded as strongholds of the brewing and other liquor interests, it is reported that the change in sentiment brought about by the participation of the United States in the war has unified moral and economic forces in the campaign to defeat the saloon and that those states, when the time comes, will align themselves on the side of national prohibition.

Missouri
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—That Missouri will vote dry in 1918, when the prohibition amendment is placed on the ballot, is the general belief. With a great part of the State already dry, the prohibitionists say they have made great gains since America entered the war, and now have enough votes to carry their fight. A plan of dry leaders to have a special session of the Missouri Legislature to indorse the national Congress on the prohibition issue has been defeated. Governor Gardner said the special session would consider taxes only. St. Louis brewers say they do not fear that prohibition will come.

Louisiana
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The split in the Louisiana representation in the Lower House indicates very nearly the division in this State on the federal prohibition amendment. The State Legislature meets in 1918 and, according to statements by leaders of both sides, a long and bitter fight is probable, before Louisiana ratifies the amendment.

New Orleans parish, which is the stronghold of the liquor element, has 26 votes in the Lower House, and with the other wet parishes, will have the balance of power over the upstate members, practically all of whom will vote dry. Some of the wet parishes outside Orleans, however, are opposing Orleans parish on other bills and may vote with the drys, in order to get the support of the drys against Orleans in these other measures.

New Orleans newspapers in a round-about manner have expressed the belief that the next Legislature will ratify the amendment and they warn the liquor element to show its hand.

The item, which is friendly to the liquor interests, says editorially: "It is our impression that four of the assemblies convened in Baton Rouge during the past 10 years, if left to their own devices, would have passed almost any sort of prohibition proposal. . . . Nothing but the utmost efforts of political jockeying, legislative vote trading and personal solicitation of all sorts, has kept enough members in the dry column to keep the State wet, or, at any rate, to prevent a popular vote on the subject. Nobody need be surprised at anything that the Louisiana Legislature does with reference to alcohol."

Indiana
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The prohibition forces of Indiana declare that there is hardly any question but that the State will ratify the federal prohibition amendment during the 1919 session of the state Legislature. They base their prediction upon the temper of the people and the fact that the last session of the Legislature voted for state-wide prohibition by 70 to 28 in the lower house, and by 38 to 11 in the upper.

Liquor interests are already at work in an effort to control the next Legislature, however, and the issue is expected to be dominant in the elections. There will probably be a coalition of the prohibition forces in order to maintain the anti-saloon strength. As the State was voted dry by a nonpartisan vote, neither of the old parties are expected to espouse the cause of the wets.

North Carolina
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N.C.—Prohibition leaders in this State are confident that North Carolina at the next session of the Legislature, which convenes in January, 1919, will ratify the proposed national prohibition amendment by not less than a three-fourths vote in both houses. The ratification, of course, depends on the complexion of the membership of the Legislature which is to be elected next November, and, to assure a dry majority of the membership, the prohibition forces, beginning Jan. 6, will conduct a three months' speaking campaign throughout the State, addresses to be made by men of state and national repute. The campaign is thought by many as hardly necessary, as prohibition sentiment is stronger in the State today than when the prohibition law was adopted by the State seven years ago. The law was adopted by a majority of more than 40,000. Those who are familiar with conditions say that South Carolina will adopt the national amendment by an overwhelming vote.

Oklahoma
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"One of the first acts of the Utah Legislature in January, 1919, will be the ratification of the constitutional amendment for national prohibition," in these

words, Governor Bamberger expressed what is felt to be the sentiment of the legislators and the great majority of the citizens of the State today.

Public men questioned on the subject, were unanimous in the opinion that Utah would ratify the amendment without dissent. Should there arise the necessity for holding a special session of that Legislature for any specific reason, it is stated that action on the amendment would be taken.

All the legislators had prohibition in their platform last year, and as a consequence, there is no danger, it is asserted, that Utah will fail to ratify.

Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The State of Washington will vote in 1919 on the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The present state law forbids all manufacture and traffic in liquor. That the vote will be overwhelmingly in favor of national prohibition is the opinion of leading prohibitionists of this city. This was indicated by the voting down of the brewery bills last year. An amendment to the state law, a referendum to allow the operation of the permit system, is in the courts now, and the question as to legality under the Reed law, if declared legal, will be voted on next fall.

South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The prohibitionists of South Dakota are greatly elated at the action of Congress in submitting nation-wide prohibition to the states, and expresses confidence that South Dakota will be one of the first states to line up on the dry side by ratifying the proposed dry amendment to the Federal Constitution. Their confidence is due to the satisfactory manner in which state-wide prohibition has worked in South Dakota since it went into effect in July last. They declare that South Dakota is as near bone dry as it possible for a state to be.

Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—"The die is cast. The deed is done in Georgia, as far as prohibition is concerned. I do not think there is the shadow of a doubt that Georgia will ratify the prohibition amendment to the constitution," declared D. C. E. Cartledge, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Anti-Saloon League, speaking in the absence of the state superintendent. The statement repeats the attitude of members of that league.

While it is generally agreed that ratification will take place, it is also accepted as inevitable that liquor interests will make the contest bitter in this as well as other states of the South. The Georgia Legislature convenes on June 27, 1918, and its members for that session in most cases will have been chosen on the prohibition issue. The Constitution declared in an editorial Dec. 19: "It is as good as a foregone conclusion that the amendment will be made the constitutional law of the land, probably far in advance of the seven years' limitation."

Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—With only six wet counties in Florida, the prospects for the ratification of the resolution passed by the last Legislature to amend the State Constitution for state-wide prohibition seem most favorable. This election will be called in November of next year. The wet counties are: Duval, Escambia, Nassau, Monroe, Pinellas and Hillsboro. That the six wet counties will carry the State is very unlikely. The prohibition wave is rapidly sweeping over Florida. In October of this year St. Johns, Flagler and Palm Beach counties called elections and voted the dry ticket. The constitution of Florida, as it stands now, is framed so that local option applies. Duval County is expected soon to call an election, as a petition already has been signed by more than 25 per cent of the registered voters to call a wet and dry election, this being the percentage required to call an election.

Last September Wakulla and Liberty counties, in neither of which there had ever been a saloon, but in which no election against liquor had ever been held, called an election and went dry by a large majority.

Wyoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Judging from the present sentiment in Wyoming the prohibition amendment will be adopted in this State by a majority. In the opinion of disinterested parties who are in close touch with the situation here, it is the almost unanimous verdict in this State that the saloons will be put out of existence at the earliest possible moment.

Prohibition has indeed become the chief campaign platform of both the Republican and Democratic parties in this State, and all candidates, who have so far announced themselves for any office, have specifically stated that they will work for the enforcement of prohibition laws here. The opportunity to make the measure nation-wide, it is believed, will be even more popular than the campaign to place Wyoming in the dry column.

Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"One of the first acts of the Utah Legislature in January, 1919, will be the ratification of the constitutional amendment for national prohibition," in these

words, Governor Bamberger expressed what is felt to be the sentiment of the legislators and the great majority of the citizens of the State today.

Public men questioned on the subject, were unanimous in the opinion that Utah would ratify the amendment without dissent. Should there arise the necessity for holding a special session of that Legislature for any specific reason, it is stated that action on the amendment would be taken.

All the legislators had prohibition in their platform last year, and as a consequence, there is no danger, it is asserted, that Utah will fail to ratify.

California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—We confidently expect that the federal prohibition amendment will be ratified at the session of the Legislature in January, 1919, said Franklyn Hichborn, publicity director of the California Anti-Saloon League, here. At the session of the Legislature, he said, an anti-saloon measure failed to pass by only three votes in the Senate and eight votes in the Assembly.

Several wet members of the Legislature represent dry territory, and will probably be replaced with dry legislators. In addition much other territory has recently gone dry, and will undoubtedly be so represented. At Sacramento, a state-wide campaign will begin early in the year to elect a favorable Legislature. Other leaders are confident of success, but feel that it will require a good fight.

Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOISE, Idaho—Prohibition sentiment has not lessened in Idaho, and the prospects are for a unanimous passage of the national amendment by the Legislature. The Idaho state law was passed three years ago with only one dissenting vote, and the constitutional amendment carried last year every county. The Republican Party state platform favors nation-wide prohibition of both manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and the Democratic Legislature memorialized Congress to that effect. There is no organized sentiment against prohibition in the State.

Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A large number of the men familiar with the situation here think that the prohibition amendment will carry in Alabama. Basing their belief on the success which prohibition has been during the last régime, many former enthusiastic local optionists are now being converted to prohibition.

Opponents are making an effort to inject into the question the inquiry of state rights. However, every indication is that at the next Legislature the men who have committed themselves for that session in most cases will have been chosen on the prohibition issue. A large number of prominent Alabamans are now in Washington working for the cause.

New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—On Nov. 7 last, New Mexico adopted state-wide prohibition by a majority of 16,000, or almost a two-to-one vote. The State Legislature meets next in January, 1919. The present Senate remains in office and is strongly for prohibition. A new House of Representatives is to be elected; but with both political parties pledged to prohibition and with the overwhelming popular expression just given, no one doubts immediate approval of the national amendment.

Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Minnesota will have two opportunities next year to vote on prohibition, one at the fall election when the state amendment will be submitted and one through the Legislature at its meeting in January, 1919, when the federal amendment is to be submitted.

George B. Safford, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League will ask the Governor to call a session this winter for this purpose. Dry sentiment has been increasing here each year and there is good reason to believe that the federal amendment will be ratified. Plans are being formulated for a campaign in its interest by the Minnesota Dry Federation.

Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Very little doubt is felt by citizens of Colorado as to the adoption of the national prohibition amendment by the State within the time allotted. Colorado ceased the manufacture and sale of liquor on Jan. 1, 1916, and at the following session of the Legislature, a bone-dry movement very nearly won the day.

As a compromise, liquor importations were greatly restricted and it has been generally recognized that complete banishment of liquor would not be hard to obtain. It is regarded as not unlikely that the Legislature, which will convene in 1919, will take up the amendment with every prospect of success.

Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona is thoroughly committed to bone-dry prohibition after a three-year test which has been beneficial in every respect. There is not the slightest doubt that the Legislature of this State will adopt the prohibition amendment at the first opportunity. Members of the Legislature within reach say that in their

opinion there will not be a dissenting vote at the next session, which will begin in January, 1919.

Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—It is quite generally felt that Arkansas will undoubtedly ratify the federal prohibition amendment early in 1919. The Legislature meets on Jan. 14, 1919, and the resolution probably will be adopted during the first week of its session.

The sentiment on the prohibition enactments passed here in 1915 was shown by the vote, when the issue was submitted in November, 1916. This vote was 109,697 for prohibition and 56,064 against it. The last Legislature almost unanimously adopted a bone dry amendment to the prohibitory act.

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PINE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL ACTIVITY

Kentucky Educational Enterprise Carrying Education Among Inhabitants of the High Lands

You side the mountain from the school lies Hindman, Ky., which is equivalent to saying that on the hitherward side of the mountain from Hindman, Ky., is the Pine Mountain Settlement School, and that is, for the moment, the more important. Pine Mountain School is away up in the fastnesses of the Kentucky mountains where few travelers care to penetrate, except such persons as Cecil J. Sharp of England, or Howard Brockway and Miss Loraine Wyman, who go to collect and record the ballads and folk lore of old England which were brought to America by early inhabitants, and preserved in those mountain regions with scarcely a trace of the progressive influences which have modified the country all about them in the two centuries or so since the first settlers decided to make their homes among those close-gathering hills.

The way the Pine Mountain School came into being is told by "Uncle" William Creech, who gave the land for it, 136 acres: "I want to tell my reasons why I want a school here at Pine Mountain. There is so many of our young folks growing up here not even taught up as to Morality. It grieved me to think that Parents would raise their children under such rulings. I see no chance to better it without we teach the young generation that they can't never prosper while they follow the old ones' Example. I have been thinking about this some thirty years or more. Where I was raised this trouble wasn't half as bad because there was schools that helped the people. My idea was that if we could get a good school here and get the children interested it would help Moralize the town. If we can bring our children to see the error of the liquor we can squat it."

"Some places hereabouts are so lost from Knowledge that the young uns have never been taught the knowledge of reading and writing and don't know the country they were borned in or what State or County they was borned. We need a whole lot of teaching how to work on the farm and how to make their farms pay, also teaching them how to take care of their timber and stuff their wasting. In the way they farm and doing no good it is hardening them and they turn to public works, too many of them."

Four years ago two young women, Miss Katherine Pettit and Miss Ethel de Long, heard that cry and had the courage to undertake to clear the wilderness and meet the cry of the parents to "larn the children books." The story of it as told by Miss de Long is a romance. "When we came four years ago to the back side of Pine Mountain we knew it was a country 'lost to knowledge' but not to that vision without which the people perish," Miss de Long says. "Never think of the mountin' people as mere acceptors of opportunity carried to them by a superior, benevolent class," she admonishes. "A mountain mother asked the other day if she made her children go to school answered, 'They haint to make them cry to go.' So, summer and winter alike, we teach reading and writing because chil'ren 'delight in their books' and parents 'crave a chance for them.'

"It is their insistent behest also that we teach 'mannery ways' to the flock intrusted to us," Miss de Long says, "yet it is only in 'fotched on' forms of courtesy that we can instruct. To travel in the hills is to marvel at the innate courtesy that you find everywhere from the smallest damsel bringing you a blossom with a shy 'Here's a pretty for ye' to the gentle-voiced old lady who urges you to 'Stay and make us a visit. I'll have a hog for ye.' Pretty behavior comes from the heart; the rustic manners of the hills are the first evidence to a stranger of the high heritage of this stock."

It is the faith of the founder, Uncle William, that "hits better for folks' characters to larn 'em to do things with their hands." Manual training with them is no mere device to give children discipline once supplied by the old-fashioned home. The school is the old-fashioned home. It is dependent on the children for the garden planting, for clean clothes, for bedmaking and for daily meals. Day by day they grow more competent and more resolute in mettle because real responsibilities are theirs. Faithful to the scrubbing and their grubbing, they slowly develop sturdiness of character.

The first "daughter" of the school to be married, nearly two years ago, a girl brought up in the lonesomest hollow, moved back to the neighborhood of the school after a brief experience on the mountain because she "couldn't stand 'em; they threw dishwater and ash out o' the window." The money invested in the school is seen to be bearing interest in her tiny immaculate house, set in a yard undivided by old rags, tin cans or trash, where one clean-washed household on the fence bears testimony to its owner's standards.

Not long ago a man walked in from Big Creek, 30 miles away, to try to enter his seven children in the school. He had been there two years before but he would leave none because there was room for only one. He said, "If I part 'em while they're little fellers, they won't have no feelin's for each other when they're raised. I want ye to take 'em all or none. Hit was their mammy's wish that I keep 'em together. I'll jest do for 'em myself the best I kin, if you can't take 'em all." On his second visit he made an irresistible appeal. "I've raised 'em

as right as I know," he said, "but I can't do for 'em lak I ought. I just want my younguns raised right, whilst I'm a-tryin' to make the money fer 'em."

Having 13,000 square miles of mountain land alone, Kentucky is not able to give public instruction to all her children in those districts. The little privately supported settlement school at Pine Mountain is having a struggle to care for its 70 or more children.

Pine Mountain runs from "Praise the Lord" to "Hell's Point." "Such being our geographical limits you cannot expect all in our community to be good, ambitious, 'standing-up folks,'" says Miss de Long. "But as you sojourn in the hills, the belief grows in you that our country's wealth here is only half guessed: that this is a field for large constructive service; that schools such as ours do no less for the mountains than for America."

FARMERS' WEEK PLANS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, N. H.—The tenth annual "Farmers' Week" will open at the New Hampshire College on Jan. 1. "How New Hampshire Farmers Can Help to Win the War," is the general topic for the four days. In past years there has been a special program for women which is omitted this year because later there is to be a special homemakers week for the women, at which time mothers of girls who are in college may be able to attend the sessions and at the same time visit their daughters.

Among the speakers expected at Farmers' Week are Roy D. Hunter of Claremont, one of the college trustees, P. A. Campbell of Dixville Notch, Dr. J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt., A. L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, Concord, Huntly N. Spaulding, Food Administrator at Concord, W. B. Farmer of Hampton Falls, President R. D. Hetzel of New Hampshire College, Dr. Thomas N. Carter of Cambridge, Mass., and former Governor Charles M. Floyd, now Fuel Administrator.

During the week, several organizations of special interest to farmers will meet here, and there will be an exhibit of the work done by Boys' and Girls' clubs of the State.

The program for the week is arranged to give the first day generally to poultry; the second day to livestock; the third day to fuel; and the fourth day to gardens.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following officers of the engineer reserve corps are relieved from duty at the engineer officers' training camp, American University, D. C.:

Attached to the twentieth engineers' camp, American University, D. C., Capts. Stephen A. Douglass, Frank W. Harris, George F. Miles, Frederick N. Wake, Otley E. Jackson, Clarence T. Starr, William S. van Loan, Henry W. Durham, Lawrence L. Linton, Frank L. Bolton, Arnold B. Skoien, Fred B. Davis, John M. Light; First Lieuts. Luther C. Bradford, Edward J. Ducey, John H. Feigel, George Orr, Alvin C. Wilson, Gamble M. Bowers, Charles F. Hinckley, Raymond D. Gladding, Thomas F. Campbell, John C. Cowie, Charles F. Devine, Samuel E. Coster, Second Lieuts. James R. Hess, William L. Humphrey Jr., Walter A. Sterling, Edward H. Hubert, John H. Wilson, John D. Callery Jr., Fred L. Moore, James G. Norton, Harry C. Orr, Richard P. Lent.

Attached to the twenty-third engineers' camp, Meade, Annapolis, Junction, Md.: Capts. George Blow, Gragg Richards, Joseph W. Breen, Henry A. Hale Jr., John R. Haswell; First Lieuts. Ernest McC. Spiller, John J. Huber, Lewis H. Rutherford, Raymond L. Stanton, Hugo J. Kulicek, James B. White, Ira Quinby, George G. Miller; Second Lieuts. Theodore H. Barrett, Paul K. McGill, Price W. Janeway Jr., Harry C. S. Eubert.

Temporary duty with the three hundred and first engineers, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.: Capts. William C. Kochenderfer, Frederick W. Albert, John F. Trumbull, Charles G. Carothers; First Lieut. Donald A. Smith, James W. Dougherty, Clarence E. Chatfield, Norman Grant, Richard Knibbott, Stuart B. Over, Barold A. Hobson, Millard M. Green, John C. Diehl, Cyril A. Henderson; Second Lieuts. Merton A. Darville, John McL. Demarest, Roy S. Farr, John J. Hedrick Jr., George R. Hukill, Robert C. Churchill, John A. Curran.

CONVICTS GIVEN CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

MCALISTER, Okla.—The State of Oklahoma has issued, through its Governor, Robert Williams, an order whereby all the convicts in the penitentiary here have been given their freedom for the Christmas vacation. This order applies to 32 white convicts, eight Negroes and three Indians.

SUGAR IS COMMANDEERED

PORTLAND, Me.—Fifty bags of sugar, consigned to a local firm which is said to have a two-weeks' supply on hand, were commandeered Thursday by direction of the state Food Administrator, and distributed to firms which had none. Federal agents who are watching the sugar situation also are investigating reported violations of meatless and wheatless days. Recently several boarding-house keepers have been warned.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE OPENS
The Western Union Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: Cuba—A telegraph office has been opened at Santa Isabel de Las Lajas, Province of Santa Clara.

HALIFAX INQUIRY IS CONTINUED

Helmsman of Imo Likely to Be Released — Skilled Labor Greatly Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—When the disaster inquiry was resumed today, I. B. Burchell, K. C., counsel for the owners of the steamer Imo and also for the helmsman of that vessel, Johanna Johansen, addressing the court said that a condition of hysteria existed in Halifax as a result of the explosion which should be checked. Johansen had been arrested as a suspect by the military authorities, who now said that they were willing to release him, if he, Mr. Burchell so desired. He could not understand why his permission had been asked. Mr. Justice Drysdale said that there was no doubt that the man had been arrested under a mistake, and that it was likely he would be released at once.

John J. Rourke, chief engineer of the tug D. H. Thomas, who was an actual eye-witness of the explosion, gave evidence. He said that at the time of the impact, the French munition steamer Mont Blanc was traveling at the rate of four miles per hour. Captain McLaine, the master of the D. H. Thomas, remarked to the witness that the French steamer had given a cross signal to the Imo and that there was danger of a collision. The Imo was not traveling at more than two miles at the time.

Further evidence was given regarding the statement which had been made that the pilot gave steering orders in English on the Mont Blanc, when neither the signalman, the captain or the helmsman knew the language, but nothing of importance was brought out.

In the course of an editorial today on the disaster, the Halifax Chronicle says:

"The public have the right to know, under what authority the Mont Blanc was allowed to approach the narrows, proceeding inward toward Bedford Basin, at the very moment when the Imo was outward bound. The naval authorities, as we understand, control the movement of all ships inward and outward bound.

"It is imperative that the public

should know by whose authority the Imo was ordered to leave her anchorage in Bedford Basin at a time when it must be plain to the competent naval authority that the two ships would meet in or near the narrow channel which leads from the inner harbor to the basin.

"It is also imperative," says the Chronicle, "not only for the purposes of this investigation, but for the city's security in future, to ascertain why a proper patrol was not maintained by naval craft to keep the course clear for the munitions ship. The naval authorities have a large number of boats of various sorts at their command in this harbor, but so far as we have learned, none of them were employed to escort the Mont Blanc on her way to Bedford Basin. Why? The public have the right to know why they might mention were not taken, and above all, why the risk of allowing these two steamers to meet in the narrow waterway was taken.

"It might be that, technically, the jurisdiction court does not cover this line of inquiry, but this is far too grave a matter to be governed by technical rules.

"If the court is not clothed with the power, the proper authorities should, at once, see to it that it is given plenary jurisdiction to deal with all these matters and everything else which is calculated to throw any light upon the disaster, so as to insure that there shall be complete safeguards for the future."

Subscriptions are still pouring in for the relief of the sufferers. Governor Willcocks of Bermuda has sent a message to the effect that the Legislature has voted £500 and that private subscriptions amount to £1200 more. Governor Manning of Jamaica also states that his Legislature has voted £1000 to the relief fund.

Col. Robert Low, who has charge of the relief committee as manager of the reconstruction of the city of Halifax, has given out a notification to all the mayors and postmasters in the Maritime provinces. This points out that Halifax is confronted by a serious problem in obtaining sufficient labor in the city in order to make the houses habitable. The press of the various towns is asked to make public the crying need there is to help with the very necessary and charitable work.

The following wages per hour are offered: Carpenters 40 cents; glaziers and plumbers 45 cents; stone masons and brick layers 50 cents; laborers 30 cents; single teams 40 cents and double teams 65 cents.

Government Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

Ottawa, Ont.—The Government has announced its intention of floating a \$5,000,000 loan towards the relief of Halifax.

BOWDOIN HOLDS STUDENT ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin has held a special student election to fill the vacancies left by the calling of four seniors into national service. A. S. Gray of Portland, Me., will go into naval aviation and R. G. Albion of Portland, Me., F. D. MacCormick of Framingham, Mass., and B. W. Norton of Thomaston, Me., have been appointed to the third officers' training camp. This takes four seniors from the 10 on the student council, all the senior members of the union governing board, the Y. M. C. A. and the athletic council. It leaves vacant two

captaincies and two lieutenancies in the Bowdoin R. O. T. C.

In the election the new members chosen to student council are W. W. Simonton of Yarmouth, Me., and L. C. Wyman of Livermore Falls, Me. To the athletic council, R. W. Pendleton of West Roxbury, Mass., and W. A. Savage of Somerville, Mass., were elected. The new union governors are H. L. Harrington of Portland, Me., and J. T. Reynolds of New Haven, Conn. The senior class elected J. B. Matthews of Troy, N. Y., president, and H. L. Harrington of Portland, Me., secretary-treasurer for life. There are now 35 members of the senior class out of the original 140.

NEW YORK BARGE CANAL AN ASSET

Inland Water Route Promises to Be a Factor in Relieving Congestion in Movement of Many Necessary War Supplies

ALBANY, N. Y.—In constructing the barge canal, New York has built better than she knew. When, in 1903, the electors of the State ordered the construction of a new waterway, no one dreamed that at its completion one of its first large uses would be the carrying of munitions of war. Its advocates believed that it had a large place in our political economy, but none of them could foresee how sorely it would be needed because the railroads should be overwhelmed in conveying ammunition and supplies to our soldiers.

The improvement of the New York State canal system could not have been more opportune. It is in readiness to relieve what promises to be a very serious freight congestion. It is no extravagant statement to say that the full use of our canals may prove a vital factor in determining our success in the war. These canals occupy one of the most important, if not the most important, location in the country, in both peace and war. They join the ocean and the vast area tributary to our great inland seas, besides running through and reaching out into other highly developed and productive territory. The states of the Middle West surround our Great Lakes with enormous and busy manufactures and abundant natural products, and, in addition, these lakes are the logical outlet of an immense grain belt which lies to the west, producing annually 5,000,000,000 bushels of grain.

Judged by the standards of some European countries, America is deficient in good waterways, and as a result our present emergency finds the United States unprepared to transport both the great volume of new traffic added by war activities and the commerce of ordinary life. New York State, however, is not open to this criticism. It has its canals ready in the hour of need. And it is fortunate that they were so nearly ready when the hour struck, else under conditions of labor shortage and high costs they might not have been finished in time.

It is daily becoming more apparent that a fuller use of American waterways will soon be imperative. It is said that during this war Germany has been able to turn its railways over almost entirely to military uses, while the other needs of the Empire have been served by the waterways. Under ordinary conditions it is probable that it would have been several years before adequate fleets should have been built to care for the traffic which waterway advocates anticipate should be carried by the barge canal. Under the stress of present necessity, however, these operations seem destined to be materially shortened. But it is almost impossible now for individuals to get materials and labor to build boats. Moreover, since the necessity for making quick use of the waterways of the country, particularly the barge canal, is one of national importance, it seems proper and almost imperative in the circumstances that federal aid should be given in boatbuilding. In accordance with this plan, and to bring it before the proper officials, the canal board some time ago made recommendations through the instrument for which they write. A corollary to this proposition embraces the opinion that modern writing should be played on a modern instrument with modern methods of registering. It was perhaps a coincidence that Mr. Loud should play the two numbers best which were written after a more polyphonic style. These were the two movements of Arthur Foote's suite in D and the movement from Arthur Whiting's sonata in A minor. It was also perhaps part of the coincidence that these two numbers should be the best written of all on the program.

Exception might well be taken to most of the registrations which Mr. Loud used. Of course due allowance must be made for the limitations of the instrument on which he played, speaking from the standpoint of modern organ building. Although in one sense a modern organ in that it possesses electric action, it was built before it became customary to taper the upper sections of four-foot stops and mixtures to avoid the screaming that overshadows the characteristic eight-foot tone in the full organ. Mr. Loud should play the two numbers best which were written after a more polyphonic style. These were the two movements of Arthur Foote's suite in D and the movement from Arthur Whiting's sonata in A minor. It was also perhaps part of the coincidence that these two numbers should be the best written of all on the program.

A large audience, speaking from the standpoint of an organ recital, was present, and included in it were many organists of Boston, as well as many of those whose works were on the program.

HINDUSTAN WOMAN AUXILIARY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Formation of a woman's auxiliary of the Hindustan Association of America is planned at the sixth annual convention of the association which takes place in this city Dec. 21 to 23.

The objects of the association, as laid down in its constitution, are stated as follows: Solely to further the educational interests, of the Hindustan students, present or prospective; to gather and disseminate all kinds of educational information; to seek help and cooperation from people at home and abroad; to extend similar scope of work, if possible, to other people of Hindustan.

PRISON SURVEY STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—State officials have been making a survey of prison camps and systems in North Carolina, preparatory to advising the institution of changes in method.

STEEL MILL FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Palmer Wire Firm Proposes to Make the Product It Uses as a Measure of Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PALMER, Mass.—Preparations for the construction of a steel mill capable of turning out 200 tons of steel rods a day are being made here by the Wright Wire Company, according to plans outlined by George M. Wright, president of the company, at the meeting Wednesday night of the Palmer Business Men's Club.

"Steel cannot be made in New England," he said, "is an argument that has been accepted without consideration, but this company calculates that it would be more feasible to manufacture its own steel than send to Pittsburgh Pa. for it."

The company now receives its raw material in the form of steel rods. It proposes to make these, Mr. Wright contended that New England was the greatest scrap-iron market in the United States.

FRANCE AND THE ARTS OF PEACE

Efforts to Fill Vacancy in Academie Goncourt Is Indication of Nation's Attitude in War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is characteristic of France that, while she has suffered most among the Allies, she endeavors to make the best appearance and effort in the arts of peace when the national strain is at its greatest. If certain restrictions in such matters have been necessitated, foreign people who come to Paris do not notice them; they see only the prevailing abundance. It is wonderful to them that the best newspapers should day by day devote much of their space to the consideration of literature, art, and music. It is the fact that at the height of the war this branch of French criticism still receives adequate attention. The academies and societies hold their meetings with frequency, and consider subjects of importance to the times.

There is interesting evidence of this attitude in the effort of the Academie Goncourt, unsuccessful as it has been so far, to fill the vacancy in its ranks. The Academie does not consist of 40 members like the Academie Francaise, and it is confined strictly to men of letters; whereas, the other institution, and the superior one as it may appear in the eyes of those who are not of the Goncourt, admits statesmen, and high officers of the army and navy, though the literary element is the most conspicuous. Edmund Goncourt, who survived the longer of the two famous literary brothers who accomplished such marvelous work in their minute delineation of Seventeenth Century life in France, and who had such pronounced views of their own in literary and artistic matters, endowed this Academie, one of whose chief objects is to award a prize annually for the most remarkable work of imagination—preferably a novel—published during the year by a young writer. Through this agency many striking works have been given fuller publicity by being crowned. Notable among these was the "Gaspard" of M. René Benjamin during the war period. While, however, this select community is known everywhere today as the Academie Goncourt, there is some irony in the circumstance, for there was nothing that the Goncourts disliked more than the very name of Academie, and it was especially decreed that the institution was to be known as the "Societe litteraire des Goncourts." Today, however, that title is never used except officially.

Since the war began, several vacancies have arisen in the ranks of the Academie Francaise, but no attempt has been made to fill them. The Academie Goncourt, however, has suffered but a single loss and that was in Octave Mirbeau. The Academie determined to make an effort to fill it with as little delay as possible; the community consists only of ten members—sometimes called the Academie de Dix—and, being compact, it is desired to keep it so. It was felt undesirable that the space left by the loss of Octave Mirbeau, who counted for appreciably more than a tenth of the full strength of the society, should be left vacant for long. Accordingly, in July, the members met with the determination of filling the vacancy, but were unable to give the necessary majority of votes to any of the candidates. They have just made a further effort, and it has again been unsuccessful. Of the nine living members five were present, M. Gustave Geffroy, the president, M. J. H. Rosny, the elder, M. J. H. Rosny, the younger, M. Paul Marguerite, and M. Elemin Bourges, the remainder of the nine being M. Lucien Descaves, M. Leon Daudet, M. Leon Henrique, and Mme. Judith Gautier. The four absences sent their votes by letter, and this fact, according to the rules, prohibited any discussion upon the merits of the candidates, of whom there were four. It was necessary that one candidate should obtain a clear majority over all others, and thus obtain five votes. This was not done, so the sitting was quickly at an end, with the determination to renew it at an early date and make an effort to fill the place of Mirbeau.

It has been said that there is an increasing indisposition on the part of good French writers to place their reputation and dignity at the mercy of the caprice of a body of men who are not always considered to be the best judges, and that this hesitation has increased in war time. In regard to the Academie Goncourt, however, notwithstanding all the prejudice against it in some quarters—with its complement in that of the Goncourts against others—some of the main objections do not hold good. The candidate is not called upon to make any application to the elders, to produce any special work, or even to make any formal application to become a member. It is quite sufficient if any of the nine at a meeting mentions the name of the candidate he wishes to put forward. With nothing more than this, and with a minimum of embarrassment in case of failure, the candidate may go forward to election.

The four candidates who have just been submitted to the Goncourt tribunal, and who will doubtless be submitted to it again, are all writers of distinction. They are M. Jean Ajalbert, who received four votes and came very near election; M. Georges Courteline, who received three votes; M. Raoul Ponchon, who received one vote, and M. Josephine Peladan, who also received one. M. Ajalbert came out at the head of the voting at the meeting in July, but was then, as now, short of the requisite majority. He has won a considerable place for himself as a novelist, and is a playwright of some success also. Apart from this he has some special qualifications, for he is a Goncourian in a very complete sense, having been a

PLAN TO CONTROL HUMBOLDT RIVER

Project Outlined by the Government Would Reclaim Vast Arid Regions in Nevada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Humboldt River is to be controlled and tens of thousands of acres irrigated, according to plans prepared by R. A. Hart, drainage engineer of the irrigation engineering department of the United States Government.

The river runs through a portion of Nevada, which is known as the "Sagebrush State." If the plans of Mr. Hart are adopted by the Government it is contended that the name "sagebrush" will disappear and that non-productive sections will be transformed into great producing territories. Mr. Hart announced the plans for the cultivation of a tremendous acreage following an exhaustive investigation in Nevada.

The plans have for their basis the checking of the spring rush of waters in the Humboldt River by the construction of a series of immense concrete reservoirs which, it is pointed out, would hold back the surplus water for irrigation work in the farming districts through which the river passes, the drainage of the Humboldt "sink," the lake formed by the river, in which the water disappears, without the apparent outlet, and the entire readjustment of about one-half of all the water filings in Nevada.

The carrying out of these plans, Mr. Hart stated upon his return to Salt Lake City, which is the headquarters of this division in United States irrigation engineering, would involve an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars.

The Humboldt River traverses about three-quarters of the breadth of Nevada, starting near Wells, in the northeastern part of the State, and flowing west and south to the Humboldt and Carson sink, where it disappears. The lake is bounded on the south by a high mountainlike dike, which, under the present plans, would be cut in two and a canyonway formed to allow the water to flow into portions of the arid regions of the State for irrigation purposes.

To avoid overflows caused by spring floods, reservoirs would be built so that the farmers could always obtain water, and cultivation of products on a large scale would result.

The project as planned, it is said, would be the largest undertaking of its kind ever attempted in western history, and would probably revolutionize the entire status of Nevada farming, and make, where now the wind blows over the desert wastes, a blooming district of fertile farms.

GERMAN CRITIC AND SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

VIENNA, Austria.—A great reception was given to Mr. Venizelos the Greek Premier, by the Greek community in London, at a specially organized meeting held at the Grafton galleries. All the speakers were made

Greek. M. G. Marchetti of the Greek legation presided and there was a very large attendance; delegates being present from Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff, besides the Greek community in London. Amongst those present were: the Greek Minister and Mine Gennadius, Mr. Diomedes (formerly Greek Minister of Finance), Mr. Venizelos (son of the Greek Premier), Dr. Pagonis, the Great Archimandrite, Sir Lucas Ralli, Sir Arthur Evans, Dr. R. M. Burrows (principal of King's College, London), and Lady Crosfield.

Mr. Venizelos was given a tremendous ovation when he entered. Mr. Marchetti said that they had gathered to welcome the statesman who had glorified the Greek race and to assure him of their unbound confidence.

The abominable policy of his

opponents had dishonored Greece and brought her for a time to the brink of the abyss. Thanks to the vindication of the policy of Mr. Venizelos and his return to power there were now dawning days of joy and hope.

Mr. Venizelos, who was deeply moved, expressed the joy he felt at seeing them again after an interval of four years, but he added that his gladness was mixed with sorrow when he compared the circumstances of his visit at that time with the circumstances of his present visit. Four years ago he had come to London to attend the Peace Conference which was to make Greece greater. They had emerged triumphant from the Balkan wars and were looking forward to the future. The Greeks living abroad were better situated than those living at home to realize to what depths Greece had fallen during the last two years. This was due, not to the fault of the Greek people, but to the treacherous policy of King Constantine, who could have led the Greeks to the realization of their dearest dreams, but who had preferred to serve the cause of the enemies of Greece and cause incalculable harm to his own country.

If the policy of King Constantine had prevailed, he asked what would have been the position of Greece. She would have had to face a Bulgaria doubled in strength and territory, occupying large parts of Greek Macedonia, strongly entrenched, and high in spirits to keep Greece under her thumb, and be a perpetual menace to her.

It was for these reasons that after serious thought and grave deliberation he had gone to Salonika and formed the Provisional Government to save the honor of Greece and safeguard her interests as much as could be safeguarded in the circumstances. The ravages of the policy of King Constantine and his followers were too great to be easily mended, but the Greeks must strive to help their country to save her honor and to get over the present difficulties. They must be prepared to make the greatest sacrifices to allow Greece to do her duty by the side of the Allies for the cause of liberty and right, which was her own cause. It was necessary that the efforts of the Greek nation should be great, because the frontier lines that would be drawn after the war would last for many decades of years, if not for centuries. Greece must get her rightful frontiers so as to be able to continue her civilization in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Venizelos concluded by expressing his unshakable conviction of the victory of the Allies and his assurance that the Greek nation would make all the sacrifices that her duty and circumstances demanded.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit is to have

a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago.

This will be the first

branch established in the seventh re-

serve district, which includes the

north peninsula of Michigan.

The announcement was made by Emory W.

Clark, president of the First and Old

Detroit National Bank at the annual

meeting and banquet of the Bankers'

Club of Detroit.

frequent visitor to the famous attic of the Goncourt and having secured the good will of Edmund de Goncourt, whose novel "La Fille Elisa" he adapted for the stage with much success. Edmund de Goncourt was not a great thesaurus, but he liked to see his own stories represented on the stage, and the adaptation by M. Ajalbert pleased him immensely. These might seem to make almost irresistible qualifications for the candidature of M. Ajalbert, but M. Georges Courteline is highly popular and has a very strong following. His election would be very welcome. The case of M. Raoul Ponchon is peculiar. He is a poet and a good poet—and that is against him, because the Goncourts did not like to have too many poets about them, and they forgave Gautier and Baudelaire only because they'd written in prose also.

One cannot remember M. Raoul Ponchon having any prose to his credit,

but his verse attains high distinction,

some of his odes having been speci-

ally marked. M. Peladan is a novelist and critic of great reputation. There is a general feeling that whichever of the four Academie Goncourt elects,

public opinion will have nothing but approval to express, and this public

opinion is declaring now that it can-

not understand why the Academie

does not make up its mind, since in

academies as in parliaments a majori-

ty is always necessary for practical

purposes.

It is appropriate to add that at the

beginning of the war this branch of

French criticism still receives ade-

societies hold their meetings with

frequency, and consider subjects of

importance to the times.

There is interesting evidence of

this attitude in the effort of the

Academie Goncourt, unsuccessful

as it has been so far, to fill the vac-

ancy in its ranks.

nevertheless true that the former can be eventually forced to make peace in consequence of a general shortage of tonnage. So far as can be seen, the German U-boats will continue to sink more ships than can be built, even if the entire production of Entente and neutral countries is taken into account—always provided, of course, that no effective remedy for the U-boat menace is discovered in the meantime.

This, however, pointed out, means that the U-boats still have much to accomplish, and while it is permissible to expect that they will ultimately attain their aim, it is evident that Great Britain is not so likely to be induced to make peace by a shortage of foodstuffs as by "the recognition that Germany cannot be defeated militarily; that she will not break down economically within measurable time; that the merchant fleet upon which depends the existence of the Empire that rules the waves is faced with ever increasing destruction by the German U-boats, with the result that the future position of world commerce is at stake; that, in short, the war no longer pays, although Great Britain thinks she still holds the trump in her hands." There exists some probability, Captain Persius concluded, that all the factors enumerated may combine to cause the (British) Government to contemplate a conclusion of peace, which while consonant with the declarations of the German Government and of the German Reichstag, could also be approved by the broad mass of the British people.

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are being prepared for use in the training camps. Not only does this work cheer the men up, but it is bringing the training camps into closer relations. The men are all singing the same songs and, if by chance two camps are brought together for exhibition drill, the men are used to marching to the same music.

Miss Sawyer's work is not limited to band and orchestra music. She also supplies the singing members of the various military and naval organizations with copies of the latest songs.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SQUASH TOURNEY IN FINAL ROUND

F. V. S. Hyde and J. V. Onatvia Jr. of Harvard Club of New York Meet on Yale Club Courts in the Handicap Event

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. V. S. Hyde and J. V. Onatvia Jr., two members of the Harvard Club of New York, are scheduled to meet on the courts of the Yale Club in the final round of the national handicap squash tennis tournament.

In each of the semi-final round matches Thursday the winner came through with comparative ease, despite liberal handicaps in favor of the opposing players. Hyde's victory was earned at the expense of R. L. Streight of the Columbia Club, the score being 15—8, 15—7.

Onatvia finished a superb season when he defeated J. W. Appel Jr., third in ranking of the Harvard Club men, and one of the strongest handicap players hereabouts. Onatvia registered his success with the score of 15—1, 15—12.

In an exhibition match which followed immediately after the playing of the semi-final round of the amateur event, W. A. Kinsella, world's professional champion, defeated Frank LaForgue, professional at the Yale Club, by a score of 15—9, 10—15, 15—10, 15—10. Kinsella conceded his rival fives in each game and the contest was keenly waged. The summary of the handicap play follows:

Summarized Round
F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club (minus 10)
defeated R. L. Streight, Columbia Club (plus 1/2 hand), 15—8, 15—7.
J. V. Onatvia Jr., Harvard Club (plus 3 hand), defeated J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club (minus 3 aces), 15—1, 15—12.

ST. PAUL SCHOOL DEFEATS NASSAU

Concord, N. H., Boys Score Victory Over a Team Composed of Princeton Undergraduates

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The hockey season of 1917-18 opened at the St. Nicholas rink Thursday night when St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., defeated the Nassau Hockey Club, made up of Princeton undergraduates, by 9 to 1. The St. Paul school players were much further advanced in the game than their opponents, and their team work and passing enabled them to outplay their opponents.

Less than two minutes after the game started, Wintersteen, the Nassau rover, skated down the rink carrying the puck past the St. Paul's defense and made a long side shot for the first goal. Less than a minute afterward Wilson, the St. Paul center, got the puck from a scrum and shot a goal which tied the score. After that it was easy for St. Paul. The score at the end of the first half was 3 to 1.

St. Paul played well in the second half and ran up six goals, keeping the puck almost constantly in Nassau's territory. The summary:

ST. PAUL'S NASSAU
Maxwell, G. P. Taylor
Bell, P. P. Lamarche
Humphreys, C. C. F. Freer
Smith, R. R. Raleigh
Wilson, C. C. Wintersteen
Haslam, L.W. L.W. Erdman
Cook, R.W. R.W. Williams
Score: St. Paul's, 5; Nassau, Goals:
1st, Wintersteen, in 1m. 50s.; Bell,
St. Paul's, in 3m.; Cook, St. Paul's, in
5m.; second half, Smith, St. Paul's, in
4m.; Humphreys, St. Paul's, in 2m. 5s.;
Humphreys, St. Paul's, in 10m. 40s.; Has-
lam, St. Paul's, in 18m.; Ingalls, St.
Paul's, in 19m. 30s.; Cook, St. Paul's, in
19m. 40s.; Wintersteen, St. Paul's, Ingalls
for Bell. Referee—M. B. Ranch, Wand-
erers. Assistant referee—Lieut. Schoen,
Princeton. Timer—George Harmon,
Wanderers. Time—20m. periods.

BAKER NOT TO PAY ALEXANDER A BONUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. C. Alexander, recently sold to the Chicago National League Baseball Club with Catcher Killifer for \$50,000 by the Philadelphia Nationals, will receive no part of the purchase money, according to President W. F. Baker of the Philadelphia club.

"If Alexander wants any bonus he must look for it from President C. H. Weegham of Chicago," said Baker Thursday evening. "I see no reason why we should turn any of the money received for Alexander over to that player."

"There is no need of Alexander signing a new contract with Chicago. We have assigned his contract which covers the seasons of 1918 and 1919, over to the Chicago club."

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS GIVE UP HENDRICKS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club said Thursday that he would make no further effort to secure John Hendricks, manager of the Indianapolis team, as manager of the St. Louis team.

"Hendricks is to manage my ball club," said Rickey, "he will have to come to me. He must clear himself of all obligations to McGill."

ST. LOUIS AFTER DONOVAN
NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. F. Donovan will manage the St. Louis Cardinals, according to a report here today. The former leader of the New York Americans, it was stated, was asked to name his terms after an option on the Indianapolis club expired. The expiration of the option stopped any chance John Hendricks had of going to the Cardinals.

COLUMBIA LEADS CHESS STANDING

Intercollegiate Championship Tournament Resulting in Some Close and Interesting Matches

STANDING OF COLLEGES

	Won	Lost
Columbia University	2½	1½
Harvard University	2	2
Princeton University	2	2
Yale University	1½	2½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harvard meets Yale and Columbia faces Princeton today in the second round of play in the Intercollegiate Chess League annual championship tournament of 1917 at the rooms of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

First round matches were played Thursday and Columbia was the only college able to get better than an even break, the Blue and White representatives winning 2½ points against Yale while the Blue accumulated 1½ points.

Harvard met Princeton in the other match of Thursday and the result was an even break each college winning at two boards.

Considering the fact that the Orange and Black was represented by four freshmen players the result was very gratifying to the followers of that college.

White all of the teams winning from Missouri proved their superiority, one important thing is noted in connection with the schedule. Each team that Missouri met during the entire season had a two weeks' rest before the game, having no game scheduled on the Saturday previous. The final game of the season, with the University of Kansas, was the only one where Missouri had the same period of rest and practice as its opponent. Coach H. F. Schulte points this out as one of the causes that possibly accounts for the size of the score in at least some of the contests and as one of the handicaps that his team had to meet.

The season began at Missouri with about 25 men out to try for the team. At no time during the season were there more than 30 candidates, and none of these of sufficient weight to build a line that would withstand the assaults of the heavier lines on other conference teams. Of these candidates six were from the first team squad of the year previous—Capt. Paul Hamilton '18, tackle; J. W. Siusher '19, end; Harry Viner '19, fullback; William Rider '18, halfback; W. N. Collins '19, halfback; H. B. Bass '18, tackle. The rest were men from the second squad or substitutes of the year before and a few from the 1916 freshman team.

As Viner, Collins and Rider were from the successful backfield of the year before, the main problem that Coach Schulte had to face was the building of a line. From the light material he had at hand, averaging at least 20 pounds lighter than the heaviest teams in the conference, an impregnable line failed to materialize. A light, speedy team, well drilled in the technique of football was turned out, but at critical times in all of the major games the line failed to hold on the defensive and a similar failure on the offensive prevented the light backs from carrying the ball with any degree of consistency.

After the practice game against William Jewell, the team emerged in good shape and was able to play an even contest against the strong Kansas State Agricultural College team, losing the game by one point, the failure of Captain Hamilton to kick goal after a touchdown. The score was 7 to 6. Thereafter both Captain Hamilton and Bass, the strongest men in the line, were out of the game more than half of the season. In the game against Washington University, six regulars were out of the lineup and against the University of Nebraska substitutes had to be played largely. University of Oklahoma triumphed over Missouri by a score of 14 to 7. There was little advantage on either side in rushing the ball or in forward passing. The Iowa State Agricultural College team, an unknown factor until the game with Missouri, had little difficulty in winning with a score of 15 to 0. The playing of the Missourians was listless and they were no match for the Iowans. The light Drake University team fell before the Missouri team by a score of 49 to 0, and then came the worst trouncing the Missouri team received during the entire season at the hands of the University of Nebraska. The score was 52 to 0. The Missouri team was completely outclassed and not once did it have any chance to score. Washington University was defeated by Missouri 19 to 3. In the final game of the season the University of Kansas succeeded in administering its worst defeat to a Missouri team in 12 years. For the first few minutes of play Missouri exhibited a flash of good football and then the team crumbled before the Kansans. The score was 27 to 3.

The prospects for next year, according to Coach Schulte, are far from encouraging. At least eight of the men who were regularly on this year's eleven will go into national service before another football season starts. Whether the 10 others, comprising the rest of the small first-team squad of 18 men, will return to school is a question. It is quite probable that some of them will enter the next draft. From present indications it would seem that Missouri will not have more than three "M" men back, if that many, for the team next year. The team will have to be built from the few second-team men and those from the freshman team not entering national service.

"Missouri has just experienced the most difficult time it has ever had in turning out a football team," says Coach Schulte, "but I believe that next year the conditions will be worse." It is probable that a captain for 1918 will not be elected for some time. It has been proposed by members of the team that the selection be postponed until next fall, when it is known definitely how many men eligible for the captaincy will be in school.

Boston Athletic Assn. 939 1000 893—2388
Cochato Club 871 1000 991—2862

INMAN BEATEN BY REECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—Conceding Tom Reece 900 points in a match of 16,000 up, at Orme's Rooms, Manchester, Melbourne Inman, the billiard champion was beaten by 3125 points, Nov. 17.

MISSOURI ELEVEN WAS HANDICAPPED

Lack of Experienced Men Due to Call To National Service Kept Coach H. F. Schulte From Building Winning Team

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THREE TEAMS TO RUN FOR TITLE

Cross-Country Championship of the Seventy-Sixth Division Contested for at Camp Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AYER, MASS.—Six teams are scheduled to meet this afternoon in a cross-country race at Camp Devens for the cross-country championship of the seventy-sixth division, national army, and the silver cup offered by the officers of the division. The race is to be held under the auspices of the depot brigade and that organization will be represented by a team.

There is a lot of interest being taken in the event as the depot brigade has a strong team and is confident of taking the championship honors. Of the five other teams which will compete, four represent infantry regiments while the other represents the artillery. The infantry regiments which will enter are the three hundred and first, the three hundred and second, the three hundred and third, and the three hundred and fourth.

The course will cover three miles, over hill and dale, and is marked out by blue stakes. Each runner will be required to wear his army shoes, leggings, pants and shirt. Capt. C. A. Coolidge Jr., the former Harvard varsity football end, will serve as referee and starter.

CLUBS HELPING CONSERVE FUEL

Buildings to Be Closed During Winter Months at Request of Administrator H. A. Garfield

From the present outlook it seems that the golf and country clubs of Massachusetts are willing and ready to fall into line to comply with the request made by Federal Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, that the clubs close up during the winter months. B. K. Stephenson, secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has already started action toward carrying out Mr. Garfield's request, and hopes that in the very near future he will be able to report rapid progress.

The plan put forward by Mr. Garfield is that the various golf and country clubs in this state close up until next April, which will make it unnecessary to heat the great buildings during the winter months, thereby saving a vast amount of coal. Mr. Stephenson states that Massachusetts golfers have always been among the first in any patriotic and helpful movement, and that he is certain that they will fall in with Mr. Garfield's plans, although it will mean giving up the usual winter social activities at the clubs.

The board of directors at the Oakley Country Club of Watertown have decided to comply with Mr. Garfield's request, and will close down very soon now for the winter months. Secretary Stephenson states that the other clubs will in all probability follow Oakley's lead. It is fully expected that the majority of the clubs will be closed at least by the first of the new year.

While some of the clubs, such as Brae Burn, which is the home of a number of the members all the year round, may not close their main buildings, they will help out by shutting the heat from the locker rooms and auxiliary buildings. In an effort to conserve the coal supply, Belmont Spring Country Club shut off the heat in their great new locker building several weeks ago, and instead of having three heating plants in use, as has been the case in past years, the club is now using only one.

Wollaston and Woodland are other clubs that have followed this plan, and are not heating the locker rooms. On the week ends, when the skating and winter sports throng come to the clubs, the main club rooms are heated, but during the rest of the week very little fuel is used.

YALE AWARDS "Y" TO SWIMMERS

Varsity Insignia Is Given Four Members of Record-Breaking Relay Team of Last Winter

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—As a reward for breaking the world's record for the 200-yard relay swim, the four members of the Yale varsity team of 1916-17 were Thursday night awarded the varsity "Y" by the board of control of the Yale University Athletic Association. The record was made in the Yale-Columbia dual meet of March, 1917, and the men who got the letter are: C. V. Schlaet, Louis Ferguson, Richard Thomas and Richard Mayer.

The board of control also awarded class numerals to the members of the Yale freshman eleven of this fall, 15 men getting them as follows: Acosta, Welch, Trippie, Walker, Munger, Scully, Dilworth, Lay, Neville, French, Dines, Dickenson, Shevlin, D. Welles and Warren.

Class numerals were also awarded to nine members of the freshman cross-country team as follows: R. F. Shedd '21, P. F. Cooper '21, A. J. O'Brien '21, C. G. Driscoll '20, W. B. Schleiter '21, C. S. Hill '20 S. T. L. Glass '20 S. D. M. Boyd '21 and W. M. Smith '20.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Texas Silk

After 300 years of miscellaneous experiments in silk-worm culture in the United States, none of which came to commercial success, a 40-acre silk plantation has been established near Austin, Tex., with every prospect of success. The tract is practically covered by mulberry trees, imported from France, which have proved adaptable to Texan soil and climatic conditions. Cocoons are being produced at the rate of 40,000 a month.

Before the war raw silk sold for \$3.50 per pound. Now the price is \$8. There are a thousand cocoons in a pound. Each pound of silk makes from 10 to 50 yards of goods, and silk is cheaper to make into goods than cotton. The short fiber of the cotton must be spun into thread, while the silk hank is one unbroken thread 15,000 yards in length, and is ready to be spun directly into cloth. There are now 12,000 trees in the Austin farm 100,000 trees are to be set out soon. One acre of mulberry trees will produce from \$100 to \$1000 worth of silk in a year's time, depending upon the size of the trees. The trees are kept down to a height of eight or nine feet, making it easy to pick the leaves. Corn planted between the trees shows that the soil can be used for agricultural purposes until the trees are grown. Silk has now become a part of the clothing of the people to a degree undreamed of a few years ago. The price of silk has been constantly decreasing, and in these days of war prices a silk dress costs less than a woolen one, and a silk waist costs less than the better grades of cotton.

Corn to Be Cheaper

Early in the new year, corn men say, last fall's crop of corn will be thoroughly dried and ready to grind and place at once on the market. The present high price of corn, higher than the price of wheat, for probably the first time in history, is blamed wholly upon the whiskey distillers, who bought corn in enormous quantities for whiskey-making purposes when they became assured of the passage of the act forbidding such use of grains. They were perfectly safe in doing this, being assured by the terms of the act of a 10 per cent profit over all cost of manufacture, in case the Government should seize their product. With the coming of the new crop into the market, corn will be plentiful and probably a great deal cheaper. Furthermore, it will not be likely to go again to the present high price, during the war at least, the grain men say, because the distillers will not become interested in corn again until peace comes, or is in sight. The action of the whiskey manufacturers in piling up a high reserve purely as a speculation and with no consideration for the food needs of the Allies, will prove a boomerang, one grain man says, for this action has given weight to the growing sentiment for national prohibition.

Dictionary Growing Fast

Out of the crucible of the allied offensive on the western front are coming many new contributions to the English language, increasing the labors of the dictionary compilers to such an extent that 5000 new words, it is estimated, will be added to the lexicon this year. Dictionaries today define nearly 500,000 words. It was 100 years ago that Samuel Johnson amazed the English-speaking world with his dictionary defining 50,000 words. This work was considered so comprehensive that its predecessors were dropped at once as obsolete. Johnson's compilation stood for 75 years, until Noah Webster published his 105,000-word dictionary. A few years later, Joseph Emerson Worcester, a New Hampshire citizen brought out his 105,000-word work. Since then the Worcester and Webster publications have passed through many editions, and various rival works have been issued. In 1884 appeared the first volume of the Oxford New English Dictionary, and this monumental work has progressed through the alphabet toward completion at the rate of two letters every three years.

Musical Resources

The musical resources of the United States are being extensively coordinated as a means of helping to win the war through patriotic use of songs and instrumental music. A committee under the chairmanship of Miss Emily Nichols Hatch, with headquarters at 62 Washington Square, New York City, includes in its membership such artists as David Bispham, Sophie Braslau, Percy Grainger, Julia Heimrich, Frank and Walter Damrosch, John Philip Sousa, Yvonne de Treveille and Herbert Witherspoon. The organization is trying to promote the general, correct and reverent singing of patriotic songs. It is trying to promote the composition of new songs that shall give expression to the deepest sentiments of the nation in this epoch-making phase of its existence. A special care of the committee will be the provision of musical entertainment and the coaching of chorus work among the men training at the cantons.

It is safe to say that the work of this committee will be rather carefully watched, however, by people who are familiar with the "drive" on United States patriotic songs that has been, in evidence as an accompaniment to the German propaganda in this country. While the pro-German effort to influence opinion was at its height, persons of German name in many quarters were proposing new words for the old songs of the "America" sort, and entirely new songs to give up-to-date expression to what would have been, in effect, the German notion of Americanism. In view of this activity, the Simon-pure brand of

American citizen is likely to scrutinize very carefully any concerted effort to alter or instigate songs that purport to set forth the true American idea.

ITALIAN REFORMIST SOCIALIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The manifesto issued by the executive committee of the Reformist Socialist party is interesting in that it deals more particularly and in detail with the Italian soldier than do the greater number of the innumerable patriotic manifestos which have appeared during the last few weeks. It runs as follows: "Citizens—We reaffirm our sincere and profound faith in the Italian soldier. This is necessary and right. The last heavy struggles have not depressed him nor weakened him. Our brothers on the ill-secured frontier have met the onslaught of the whole barbarian coalition which aims at bringing all civilized Europe under the dominion of the sword. If the first overpowering shock has prevailed over the rights and the lawful defense of the soil of the fatherland, the enemy will be sorry for his audacity. The Italian soldier is still the same unassuming, willing, and heroic citizen in arms who for 2½ years has been fighting without respite against a treacherous and cruel enemy and under extremely severe conditions, in order to give the country its natural frontiers and the guarantee of its integrity and of its peaceful development. The Italian soldier will write memorable pages and will drive the enemy from the soil of the fatherland in order to give our war for our rightful claims its crown of victory."

"Citizens—Our heartfelt greeting and our confident prognostications go out to our brothers in arms, to the combatants unconquered in 11 battles, who are nearing their supreme trial, in testimony of that assured fraternity which exists among all fellow soldiers. Today behind the lines help is being prepared. Tomorrow, as duty may call us, we shall be beside them in the bitter struggles of the conflict. The fatherland cannot and will not forget those who have defended it at the cost of their lives; and just as we ask that the rigor of the law be exercised against bad citizens—who are few and more ignorant than guilty—so we demand tangible proofs of gratitude for those who have done their duty.

"Viva Italy and its army. May they have worthy leaders and good fortune. The peace which we desire above all things must be crowned with victory."

ITALIAN-SWISS PAPER ON POSITION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Gazzetta Ticinese, a leading Italian-Swiss organ, has given considerable credit to reports as to treachery having played a large part in the Italian débâcle. Commenting on a Stefani message to the effect that "unfortunate circumstances favored the German stroke," it notes in this connection, first, that Gen. Ugo Brusati, first aid-de-camp to the King was removed from that post on Oct. 25. Secondly, that his brother was openly accused of treachery last year, although, strangely enough, he was not shot for it. Thirdly, that the Franco-British batteries were removed from delicate points some two weeks before the Austro-German offensive and sent back to France.

In face of these facts, it asks whether perchance there was not treachery at the front. Returning to the charge the following day, the Gazzetta Ticinese remarks that, while it does not accept literally the insistent rumors in circulation—particularly the rumor that just before the offensive 250,000 men on the very sector on which the Germans broke through were given leave—it cannot but, be that the Germans' success was facilitated by treachery at the front. The Italian-Swiss organ is even more exercised, however, concerning the situation in the rear, especially in view of Signor Orlando's accession to power. Whatever the facts may be with regard to the front, it writes, it is certain that there was moral treachery in the rear, and it asks how it is possible that the man who is most responsible for allowing the sabotage of the war to assume with impunity enormous proportions should take the reins of Government at this of all moments. In a moment like this, it declares, there is but one man who can save the army—Bissolati.

In a subsequent article the paper insists that the Entente will now have to put forth the greatest possible effort if it still wants to win the war, and, since Russia can no longer be counted upon for anything, must in the spring mobilize against the Central Powers not only the United States, but all those countries that have espoused its cause, beginning with Japan. Otherwise, it considers, the Entente runs the risk of being beaten, for if the Central Powers could capture Milan the way would be opened into France, and the Germans would make good the boast they have been making for two years, that the war would end at Milan.

PORTLAND SPEEDS UP SHIPBUILDING

PORTLAND, Ore.—Perfection of its building program will make it possible for the Northwest Steel Company to float a new \$800-ton hull every 30 days, says the Oregonian. It is said that Skinner & Eddy of Seattle will maintain a slightly faster pace as more ways are maintained there. The Northwest has four ways and the Columbia Shipbuilding Corporation, adjoining, will be kept well to the fore in floating a hull every month at times though it is limited now to three building ways.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Winthrop Ames of New York City, who is to go to France for the Y. M. C. A., and aid the staff of that organization that has charge of the recreational and amusement side of the work for American soldiers, is a well-known theater manager and play producer of New York City. He comes of a family well known in the history of Massachusetts' manufacturing industry, and is a man of wealth. Specializing, while a student at Harvard, in the humanities and in aesthetics, as soon as he graduated he turned to journalism and literature and began to do creative work as a writer. His thought turned more and more to the theater, as an agent for social education in the fine arts, and, in 1904, he assumed responsibility for producing plays at the Castle Square Theater Boston. Four years of experimentation there gave him faith to invade New York City, where he went to be director of the New Theatre, a venture that was later thought to have been too ambitious and to have overstressed external aspects of play production and comfort of playgoers. In 1911, when this venture failed, he retired from the scenes for a while, but later resumed his calling at the Little Theatre, and, since that time, has done much to satisfy the increasing call of the public for plays not keyed to the "demands of the tired business man."

Albert Baird Cummins, senior United States Senator from Iowa, who is sponsor in the Senate for senatorial investigation of the railway problem of the country, has specialized in the study of this phase of governmental action for many years, coming to it first as a successful corporation lawyer in Iowa, and later as a politician and statesman resident in a region where to win votes and to hold office, a man must favor more or less efficient state or federal supervision of carriers. Mr. Cummins entered the Senate in 1908, following a term as Governor of Iowa. He has twice been indorsed by the State and sent back to Washington, and his present term will not expire until 1921. During the days of the attempted transformation of the Republican Party by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Cummins was a progressive in purpose without being a Progressive in party affiliations. He played the part of an opportunist, and took half a loaf when he could not get a whole one. At times he had a considerable backing for the Republican presidential nomination, but it never developed into any formidable push for the place. Senator Cummins is a Pennsylvanian, who was educated at an academy, studied surveying, joined the staff of a railway in the interior, and later studied law and settled in Chicago. Moving to Des Moines, he won a place in his profession and in politics, a decade later, landed him in the State Legislature, and since that time he has been an influential citizen of one of the wealthiest, most literate, and most American states of the Union.

Maj.-Gen. John F. Morrison, U. S. A., who has been selected to head a new department bureau which will have supervision and coordination of the military training in home cantonments and camps, will have as a basis for his practical service, the benefit of a close study of conditions in France, from which country he has just returned. General Morrison is a West Pointer which active service with the army began in 1881. His attachments, in the main, have been with the infantry arm. He had service in Cuba and in the Philippines from 1899 to 1902, and when the war between Russia and Japan opened, in 1904, he was sent to serve as United States military attaché with the Japanese Army. For five years he taught at the faculty of the Army College at Washington. Such facts indicate the rating which he has had as a thinker and planner.

The Marquess of Salisbury is a brother of Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and, of course, of Lord Hugh Cecil also. No three brothers could be more unlike in many respects, but all have, markedly, the Cecil characteristic, namely, a complete devotion to the public service. Lord Robert, for example, has the reputation, like Sir Edward Grey, of never dining out, eschewing all social functions and "slogging away" at public affairs. This may be an exaggeration, but it is probably no exaggeration that the Cecil spirit in regard to their duties to the state. The Marquess, who succeeded his father, the former Prime Minister, in 1903, served with distinction in the South African War, and, in politics, was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1900-3, Lord Privy Seal 1903-5, and president of the Board of Trade in 1905. Before succeeding to the title he was Conservative member of Parliament for the Darwen Division 1885-92, and for Rochester from 1893-1903. Down to 1900 he was chairman of the Church Parliamentary Committee; he has been chairman of Hertford Quarter Sessions, and other offices he has held likewise indicate his deep interest in religious, political and other public affairs. The Marquess is High Steward of Westminster, High Steward of Hertford, and owns some 20,000 acres.

Judge Curtis D. Wilbur of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been promoted from the Superior to the Supreme Court bench, is a native of Iowa, who, after working on a farm and in a factory, decided to enter the United States Navy. Getting an appointment, he went to Annapolis, graduated, and then decided to study law and remain in civilian life. Finishing his professional education, he settled in Los Angeles, in due time was elected district attorney, and later was given charge of the juvenile court work, which is subordinate to the Superior Court. Upon him fell the responsibility of organizing the work of the new tribunal, and, in doing it, he made a national reputation by the permanency

of the methods which he adopted and the success which he had in administering the court's work. After 10 years of service in this field he was elected judge of the Superior Court, and now he is appointed to the highest court of the State. He is credited with having done much to give to California her adult probation system, and also her legislation providing pensions for mothers needing aid. In short, he is a jurist of a newer type, with a social conception of his office, and conversant with the facts of life among the poor and the so-called criminal classes gained beyond and outside the court room.

CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MR. HAYES FISHER ON MINISTRY OF HEALTH

LONDON, England—A deputation from the standing joint committee of industrial women's organizations, representing the National Federation of Women Workers, the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Cooperative Guild, and the Railway Women's Guild, recently waited on the president of the local government board to urge upon the Government the establishment of a Ministry of Health.

The delegation was introduced by Miss Llewelyn Davies, vice-chairman of the standing joint committee. The basis of the new department, she said, must be the public health side of the local government board, and she indicated that it would not be sufficient to rename the board the Ministry of Health. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the new Ministry should not be in any way associated with the old Poor Law system, and that it should work in partnership with the national insurance commissioners. They also asked that the local health authorities should be given wider powers.

In his reply, Mr. Hayes Fisher said that, in connection with public health, housing was at the root of almost everything. The local government board, he said, was at present the only health authority, and he considered that if it were reorganized it might perfectly well be the central authority to direct and carry out the new health policy. The main objection to the board as the central authority, Mr. Hayes Fisher said, seemed to be a baseless suspicion that the department was forever wedded to the old Poor Law Administration. The board, he maintained, was wedded to nothing. The Poor Law was at the present moment in the melting pot, and was under the consideration of a subcommittee of the reconstruction committee. The National Health Insurance Committee and the local authorities were rivals and the Government had to decide between them. The local government board, however, thought that the local authorities in England and Wales should be given the same powers that had been given to the Scottish and Irish authorities. He believed a bill conferring the necessary powers could be passed in two or three weeks, if the public indicated such a desire. The shortage of doctors and accommodation made it difficult to start a Ministry of Health at present.

The conference insists that the houses to be built should be of a distinctly better type than the working-class houses built before the war. They consider that in order to insure ample light the plan of the houses should be broad rather than deep; that each house should have a bath with hot water; adequate precautions against damp; and that the assistance of women with a sound knowledge of household economy should be obtained to advise in matters of interior construction. The conference considers that in urban schemes the number of houses per acre should not exceed 12. And where an area of several acres is to be built, they consider that 10 per cent of the area should be used as recreation grounds, children's playgrounds, and open spaces.

With regard to government loans and grants-in-aid, the conference recommends that assistance should be given only when the whole scheme for the area is approved by the Local Government Board, and where it has been prepared on town-planning lines, and in conformity with a general prospective plan for the district of which the housing scheme forms a part.

With regard to state assistance for rural planning and housing schemes the conference recommends that proper "lay-out" schemes should be submitted, including the provision of open spaces, and careful grouping of houses to allow of future extensions. All cottages, they consider, should be supplied with a garden of not less than one-eighth of an acre.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A women's trade union advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the trade unions which comprise women members, has been formed at the request of the Ministry of Munitions. The committee is analogous to the committee set up by Mr. Churchill, some months ago, to advise on matters concerning men's work, and it is proposed to refer to it all questions affecting the employment of women on the production of munitions. It is to be understood, however, that the work of the new committee will not overlap that already done by the Women's Wages Tribunal.

Mr. Churchill, at the first meeting of the committee, explained its constitution and procedure, and emphasized the fact that the Ministry of Munitions strongly realizes the importance of its work in regard to the employment of women. "We are," he said, "incomparably the greatest employers of women there have ever been in the world; in fact, we are the pioneers of women's employment in the industrial and even in the military field. Whatever may be the future position which women labor will take after the war, it will be enormously influenced by the actual practice which has been followed during this period when so much is in the making, and when so much control is vested in the organization of the Ministry of Munitions. Therefore, we are really at the head stream of history in regard to the material welfare of the young, thus assuming supervision of the industrial employment of school children, and of municipal school workshops, and undertaking to give advice as to choice of vocation, and to promote institutions for educating and entertaining young people. Finally, it is designed to serve as a focus for all bodies working in the field of juvenile welfare, and will endeavor to coordinate their efforts, and serve as an inquiry office to which they can apply. It will also propose to the municipal authorities the amount of the grants to be made to the various institutions in question.

In view of the establishment of this Juvenilant the existing school meals committee will be dissolved, and the management of the new department will be entrusted to an executive consisting of four members of the Town Council, eight representatives of the Municipal Administration Association, and five representatives of the citizens, including two women.

The relation of woman labor to male labor is quite one of the most difficult questions which could be presented, and yet it is a question which requires a fairly simple answer. It is perfectly clear that it would not be in the interests of women to claim a cut and dried equality, or a rigid equality. That would end in their being very largely excluded from the industrial community. What they want is a comparative equality, an equality which makes full allowance for the necessary differences of sex, strength, and requirements of physical well-being, and which assures to both sexes in the industrial community the means of giving the fullest contribution that they can give, without injury to health and happiness, to the general welfare of the State, and secures to them, in the fairest measure, the legitimate share of the rewards of the labor they have contributed.

"No question affecting women's employment is excluded from the deliberation of this new advisory committee. The committee is an earnest attempt to face the problem of women in industrial life. You have a right to look to me to make that good, and I have a right to look to you to face the extremely difficult questions, which will arise, boldly and in a stout-hearted spirit which will often lead to unpopular issues being faced courageously in that I may call the particular and prolonged interest in women in industrial life. If the committee is able to develop a powerful, penetrating and enlightened view of these subjects, I do not see the limits of the usefulness and power which they may come to exert in the near future."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BY OTHER EDITORS

A Far-Reaching Decision

DULUTH HERALD—Not only have states the right to prohibit the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcoholic liquor, but they have the right to forbid its being held in possession, even for personal use. In other words, a law forbidding the people of a state to have liquor in their homes is valid. This is the dictum of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case arising in Idaho, in which the court says (as, as the lawyers oddly put it, "say") : "The right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no state may abridge." Never has a court in this land handed down a more far-reaching decision relating to the fight upon the liquor traffic than this. It must be based on a conviction that intoxicating liquor belongs in the same class as forbidden narcotic drugs; and there is much to support that conviction. This decision leaves virtually no restriction whatever upon the length a state may go in its effort to rid its territory of rum by the fiat of law. Of the legality of the prohibition of making, selling and transporting liquor there has been no doubt. Now that the validity of a law forbidding anybody to have liquor in his possession even for his own use has been upheld, the highest court in the land has said, in effect, that the advocates of "sumptuary legislation" may go as far as they like—which is as far as public sentiment will follow them.

All to Work in United States CAPERS WEEKLY (Kan.)

"Within a generation everybody in the United States will be working for his living," said an economist a few years ago. And by everybody he meant women as well as men. The prophecy seems likely to come true ahead of time. America's leisure class is small. After the war, if not sooner, it will disappear. More than half the labor of the United States in all industries is of foreign birth. The percentage is 58 foreign, 42 native. Of the native, one-fifth is Negro. This leaves about one-third of the native white population engaged in manual labor. What will this country do for cheap labor after the war? The answer is it will do without cheap labor. But there will be plenty of men to work for living wages when our army of 5,000,000 men comes home. The day of cheap labor has passed and a day's work is going to mean a living in comfort for thrifty and industrious working men.

Destroying Food

NEW YORK MAIL—The American railroads are paying \$32,000,000 a year to shippers in settlement of claims. That is approximately \$90,000 a day, or nearly \$4000 an hour. Shocking as this is in money waste, it is a crime when it is remembered that a large part of it comes from the destruction of food. We are the most careless people in the world. Thousands of carloads of vegetables freeze and rot each winter in railroad cars because the cars are not heated. Thousands of carloads of perishable freight spoil each summer because cars are not ventilated properly. The Interstate Commerce Commission permits the railroad to charge extra for extra heating or ventilating service, but the railroads seem to prefer to take chances on destroying freight rather than bother about specially equipped cars for special-class freight. This may suit the railroads, but when it results in the destruction of foodstuff—millions of dollars' worth of foodstuff—in a time of hunger and terribly high prices it is time to demand a halt.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

DEPRECIATION IN RAILROAD STOCKS

Pronounced Decline in This Class of Securities Not Accounted For in Banking Circles—Some New Low Records Are Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In important banking circles it was impossible to obtain any explanation of the pronounced decline in railroad stocks, many of which established new low records this week on the present movement. Some, in the absence of any definite information, expressed the belief that it was due to the announcement from Washington that the President would not address Congress on the railroad situation until after the beginning of the new year, while others thought that the proposed investigation by Congress of railroad affairs was entirely responsible for the development.

For several days past there has been talk in Wall Street of the probable announcement of a railroad dictator by the President before the close of the current year. In fact, intimations have been made that such action was to be taken within the next few hours. Speculation as to who might be named by the President has naturally acted as an unsettling element in the railroad shares and this no doubt has been instrumental in developing results. Two or three names have been mentioned as likely candidates for the position, including Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Franklin K. Lane and L. W. Brandeis. In financial circles the expression of opinion was that Mr. Lane, by reason of his railroad experience while a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would perhaps be best fitted for the place.

Railroad stocks, particularly those of the large companies which are regarded as the premier roads, have shown the largest proportionate declines, and the argument is advanced by some that this has been brought about in no small measure by the so-called "house cleaning" process by many wealthy individuals who prefer to take their losses before making income report to the Government. If the income tax law carried any provision for marking down the depreciation in stock market values, it is argued, much of the liquidation of recent weeks would have been eliminated.

The man with a very large income, selling stocks at the present depreciated levels, is in reality obtaining quotations many points higher than those actually obtained on the transaction through their sale. This is brought about through the saving of taxes that otherwise would have to be paid to the Government. Hopes are entertained in financial circles that during the present session of Congress there will be an amendment to the law which will allow holders of securities to mark off from their income statements the amount of depreciation in securities held by them, and in this manner prevent a recurrence of liquidation on an extensive scale in order that taxpayers may not be called upon to pay out more than the Government is actually entitled to without the disposal of investment securities.

The opinion was advanced in some quarters that after the beginning of the new year there would not be nearly as large a supply of stocks as is now available, it being assumed that many of those who have liquidated for the purposes outlined above would undoubtedly reenter the market and take back at least a part of stocks thus sold. Therefore, with the fresh demand for stocks expected from sources of this character there should develop an improved tone to the market for high-grade issues in particular after the turn of the new year.

If it could be established that anyone had actually disposed of stocks for the purpose of lowering their income obligations to the Government, it would be a direct evasion of the law, according to authorities on the subject, but it was pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to establish proof of any such intention on the part of those making such disposition of securities.

On the basis of current quotations for many of the high-grade railroad and industrial stocks there is a very big return shown to the holder. Careful students of investment affairs maintain that those purchasing stocks at the present low levels, in the event of advances of proportions equal to the losses shown in recent months, if obtaining within the coming calendar year, would not be inclined to take profits because of the heavy income tax that would be involved as a result. Therefore, there appears to be some basis for the assumption that more normal conditions may obtain in the investment market as the new year progresses.

Some observers of stock market conditions are strongly advising the purchase of railroad shares in the belief that, even though government ownership may follow within the next few months, it will be a favorable factor to the carriers because every effort would undoubtedly be made for the benefit and welfare of these organizations which form so important a unit in the Government's war campaign. It would unquestionably at once settle the possibility of labor difficulties as the Government would be in a position to conscript railroad employees during the period of the war. The labor situation has been the most disturbing element in connection with railroad affairs in recent months and no doubt has been responsible for the disposal of railroad

stocks and bonds by many old-time holders of such securities.

When contrasted with the high prices of 1916, the low marks reached Thursday present a remarkable contrast. Thursday's price of 101% for Union Pacific is the lowest since 1907 when it sold for 71, and compares with the high price this year of 149%. At this price the income return is 9.8 per cent, and despite the fact that the company is earning as much as in any other year in its history. Another gilt-edge investment which has helped materially to shake confidence of investors by its decline is Pennsylvania. Long looked upon as the premier railroad issue of the country, Pennsylvania on the recent decline sold at the lowest price this century, and at 40% a share a return of 7.4 per cent.

Delaware & Hudson, which recently sold down to 87 as compared with the high this year of 15% on the fear that the dividend would be reduced, has failed to reflect the growing belief that the regular 9 per cent will be paid at the next meeting of directors.

Depreciation in the shares of issues like Southern Pacific and Atchison are in face of the fact that both companies are now showing the largest share earnings in their history, despite the increase in operating expenses. In the case of Atchison, at the low Thursday of 75 the stock has dropped 33%, at which price it yields exactly 8 per cent, and in that of Southern Pacific the lowest price since 1908 is recorded.

In the appended table are the high prices reached in 1916 and 1917 for the leading railroad issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, as compared with the low of Thursday, and the net return to investors:

	High 1916	Low 1917	Inc. 10%
Baltimore & Ohio	96	85	8.0%
Canadian Pacific	183 1/4	126 3/4	7.7%
Che. & Ohio	71	65 1/2	41.5%
Del. & Hud.	151	137 1/2	9.9%
Gr. N. pf'd.	127 1/2	118 1/2	7.9%
Illinois Central	109 1/2	88	6.9%
Lehigh	87 1/2	79 1/2	5.9%
N. C. Central	114 1/2	105 1/2	8.0%
N. & W.	138 1/2	92 1/2	5.5%
North Pacific	110 1/2	75	9.3%
Penn.	60	57 1/2	40%
Reading	115 1/2	104 1/2	6.5%
South Pacific	104 1/2	98 1/2	7.5%
Union Pacific	153 1/2	149 1/2	9.8%
		101 1/2	

EQUIPMENT ORDERS AT A LOW POINT

REAL ESTATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroad equipment contracts placed to Dec. 1 call for the expenditure of approximately \$687,000,000, and construction of cars, locomotives and bridges, the rolling of the rails, track supplies and miscellaneous material included in the orders have called upon steel mills for approximately 4,400,000 tons of steel products.

Rail contracts placed in the last 11 months amounted to 1,500,000 tons. These 1917 contracts are the smallest in many years. In 1916, however, railroads ordered nearly 5,400,000 tons of rail. Rail contracts placed this year, it is estimated, will bring between \$65,000,000 and \$75,000,000 to manufacturers. Car builders have taken contracts this year for 142,896 cars, of which \$11,755 are for export, including 22,775 for the United States railroads in France. Less than 52,000 cars are for domestic roads. Contract prices aggregate \$285,792,000.

Locomotive shops have booked orders for 5,672 engines, for which they will receive approximately \$233,600,000. Of these orders 3773 locomotives are for export, including 2014 for the United States railroad system in France. Domestic roads ordered less than 2000 locomotives.

It should be noted that, although railroad equipment manufacturers have entered a fair volume of business this year, the orders placed by domestic roads are the smallest in 20 years, and locomotive orders are the smallest in the same period with the exception of 1908, 1914 and 1915.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish prices continue high, at the South Boston mart today. Arrivals: Scurvys \$19.37, 27,000 pounds, Morning Star 36,700, Elva L. Spurling \$400, Angie L. Marshall 5000, J. M. Marshall 5500, and Flavilla 2000. Two trips of flounders were also brought in, the Marseilles having 6000, and the Peerless 400. Wholesale dealers' prices of hundredweight: Haddock \$10@11.25, steak cod \$14.75@16.50, market cod \$8@9, pollock \$6.25@9.75, large hake \$13, medium hake \$11.50, and cut \$5.50@7.75.

Statistics issued today by the Boston Fish Bureau show 36 vessels arriving here during the past seven days with 1,263,245 pounds fresh groundfish, compared to 41 vessels with 1,297,875 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Business St., 54, rear, Ward 24; Jno. Tilleston; frame storage.

Porter St., 41, Ward 2; Winnie A. Ryan; alter store and dwelling.

Purchase St., 256-258, and Atlantic Ave., 613, Ward 5; W. K. and E. W. Blodgett; alter manufacturing.

Kittredge St., 78, rear, Ward 23; Barbara Brown; frame.

Washington St., 1134-40, Ward 6; Harold A. Rudnick, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and offices.

Boston Clearing House, 2101-2103, Ward 13; L. Berenson; alter stores.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchange quotations for 1917 will compare favorably with those of 1916, taking declaration of 25 per cent on the common stock as an indication. This dividend is the same as that paid in 1916.

ATLAS POWDER HAS BIG EXPANSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlas Powder Company has become one of the largest producers of nitrate of ammonia in the United States through expansion of its chemical department during the last three years. It is probable that earnings for 1917 will compare favorably with those of 1916, taking declaration of 25 per cent on the common stock as an indication. This dividend is the same as that paid in 1916.

NEW RULINGS ON GOVERNMENT TAX

Much Unnecessary Accounting Eliminated in Computing Excess Profits Under New Order

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has issued a series of rulings designed to eliminate much unnecessary accounting and other interference with normal business in computing excess profits and income taxes and in many cases to reduce the amount of tax to be paid. The rulings, based on recommendations of the Excess Profits Advisory Committee and approved by Secretary McAdoo in substance are as follows:

Partnerships and individuals are permitted to deduct reasonable salaries for the partners or the individuals before figuring excess profits on the business.

A partnership also may deduct payments to a partner as interest on a bona fide loan.

A partner in his individual capacity is not subject to excess profits taxes on his share of profits except at the 8 per cent rate on profits exceeding \$6,000,000 applicable to business with no capital or only nominal capital.

A taxpayer need not go to the trouble of reporting his pre-war earnings if he is content to accept the minimum 7 per cent deduction in calculating excess profits taxes.

Stocks, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness are to be considered tangible property included in "invested capital" in estimation of excess profits.

Bonus payments to employees may be deducted from gross income in figuring income taxes, except when the payments are proportional to any investments the employees may have in the business, in which case the payments are to be considered in the nature of distribution of profits rather than payments for service rendered.

Another ruling extends from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, the time in which corporations may file income and excess profits tax returns on the basis of their fiscal year. Others will be issued soon.

REAL ESTATE

Frederick E. and George W. Johnson have sold the steel and concrete fire-proof mercantile building, and 5461 square feet of land, located at 96-98 Brookline Avenue, Back Bay Fens, which premises were recently leased for a term of years. The building being new has not yet been assessed; but the valuation of the property is \$125,000. The purchaser is Charles H. Spring, of Wellesley, who bought for investment, through the office of William E. McCoy & Co., Old South Building.

IMPORTANT SOUTH END SALE

The Jeanette Diamond estate at 923 1/2 Washington Street and extending through to Spear Place, South End has been sold to the Lexington Club. The property consists of one large four story brick building, and five smaller three story brick houses, occupying altogether some 7474 square feet of land, all assessed for \$12,800. The yield per acre on planted acreage was 14.4 bushels; on this basis, a condition of 79.3 would forecast a yield of about 12.8 bushels, on which of 42,170,000 acres would produce about 540,000,000 bushels; it may be assumed that the outturn of crop will be above or below this figure according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. In 1917 the crop was about 418,000,000 bushels; in 1916 it was 481,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years was 543,000,000 bushels.

Rye acreage shows a material increase of 36.0 per cent over last year, largely due to a more than doubling of acreage in North Dakota. An estimated average of 3,119,000, and a condition of 84.1 forecast production of approximately 85,000,000 bushels. In 1917, the yield was about 60,000,000; in 1916 about 49,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years about 41,000,000 bushels.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Irwin Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Co.; Adams.

Baltimore—W. Strauss of Baltimore Bagel House.

Baltimore—H. Abrams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.

Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Sons; Lenox.

Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.

Chicago—J. P. Hartray of J. P. Hartray Shoe Co.; Thorn.

Kansas City—P. Alderson of Eller Kendall Shoe Co.; Avery.

Memphis—H. H. Yerkes of Goodbar Bar & Co.; Tour.

Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of Grimsrud Shoe Co.

New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co.; Lenox.

New York—W. B. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 112 Lincoln St.

Philadelphia—Victor Brav of Brav Shoe Company; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Scranton, Pa.—H. Klein; 306 Summer St., Brockton, Mass.

San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S. Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

LEATHER BUYERS

London—Edward Box of Samuels & Sons Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.

Reading—Pa. T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DEC. 19

1917. \$196,727,000 1908. \$105,902,000

1916. 204,356,000 1907. 127,390,000

1915. 171,820,000 1906. 121,884,000

1914. 159,280,000 1905. 105,901,000

1913. 167,663,000 1904. 95,296,000

1912. 185,393,000 1903. 101,903,000

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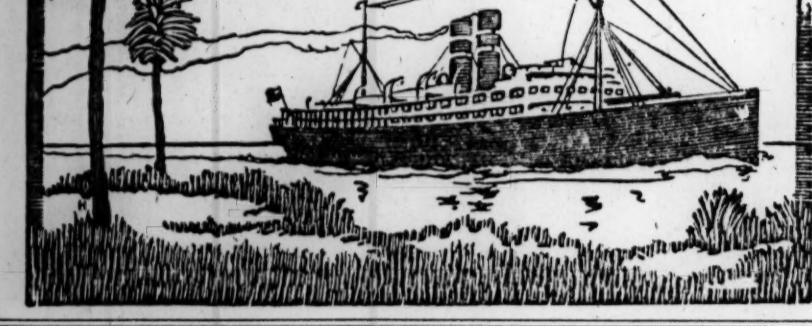
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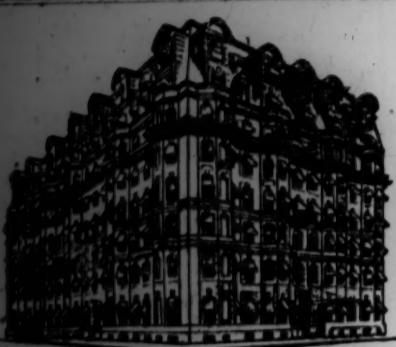
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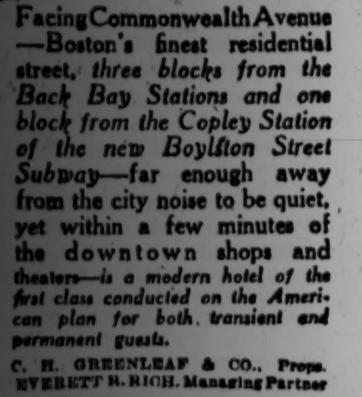
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THE PILGRIMS' GREAT DECISION

FREEDOM to work out their convictions with regard to restrictions of church and State, was the grave issue which confronted that brave little company, later known as the Pilgrims, when just 300 years ago, they made their all-important decision to emigrate to the New World. It is probable that it was in this same year of 1617 that they sent two of their number, John Carver and Robert Cushman, from Leyden to London, to arrange for the details of their emigration with the London Virginia Company.

The impulsion for their seeking a distant home and for the formation of the various Separatist bodies is to be found in the stirrings of the English Reformation and in its failure to go far enough to satisfy the spiritual hunger of the people. Combined with this, but subordinated to it, was a desire for greater political independence and larger opportunities for education. Henry VIII, who threw off allegiance to Rome, and Elizabeth, who inherited his ideas as well as the crown, were determined to establish a national church and had neither sympathy nor tolerance for new doctrines or changing forms, except those approved by themselves. All these people, with all their manners, were in one day with the blast of Queen Elizabeth's trumpet, of ignorant papists and gross idolaters, made faithful Christians and true professors," biting wrote Barrow, in 1590. Although Elizabeth had made official statement of the affairs of the church, the ultra-reformers refused to accept the settlement for themselves, and dissenters of varying stripes appeared.

IN THE year 1570, the Puritans became a distinct party, under the name given them by Archbishop Parker of Canterbury. It was their desire, as it was that of other Separatists, to have a simpler form of church service and greater purity of daily life. The Pilgrims were troubled, also, by the ignorance of the people, who had few opportunities for learning.

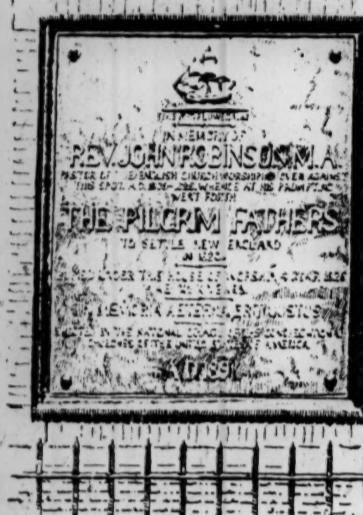
Even when churchmen desired reforms, many of them were held back by leanings toward the forms of the old religion. There was also a scarcity of Protestant clergymen. "All the zeal and fervor of Protestantism was to be found in the ranks of the Puritans, and the best hope of the church was to open her arms a little wider and embrace them all." But this church did not do, and, consequently, the Separatist churches multiplied. In the meantime, the Puritans remained, in name, within the church, conforming in so far as they could with its conduct, but always hoping for reforms. They were seeking more than an outward reformation, in forms and ceremonies—"a spiritual and not a political reformation."

When James I came to the English throne, hopes sprang up for greater toleration of Separatist ideals; those

of the Separatists who had taken refuge abroad sent home plans for liberty and the Puritans appointed some of their number to meet the King on his way from Scotland, to present their petition. At first, James appeared favorably inclined, but, all at once, he began to show hostility to the Separatists, whose power he feared. The lack of religious unity increased; even the Separatists, who were one in desiring a purer and better-disciplined church and greater freedom of individual members, still held differing views as to the way in which this end should be attained.

Thus there arose many Separatist churches in England and on the Continent. For the first time, a serious attempt was made to establish a church independent of tradition or of civil authority, a truly congregational church.

A little district of Nottinghamshire, England, in which were the towns of Austerfield and Scrooby, became for a time the center of the Puritan movement; and here there came into prominence William Brewster, its leading spirit. Living quietly in the one-time famous Manor House at Scrooby, the young Brewster yet was somewhat in touch with the outer world; first, be-



The memorial tablet to John Robinson



The Stadhuis, Leyden

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

graver troubles of doctrine and church government, these churches were vexed by minor scandals and disorders. For instance, the Rev. Francis Johnson, pastor of one of these churches, had married a widow, a Mrs. Thomasina Boys, despite the opposition of his brother, who urged that Mrs. Boys was noted for pride, because of which "many of ye saints would be greeued." This brother protested against "her gold rings, her busks and her whalebones." He begged that her "showish hat" might be changed for "a sober taffety or felt." She reformed a little, her hat being later "less topishly set," but, when further reforms were demanded, she became "very peert and coppit." Before a church council, George, Francis' brother, was called upon to amend his criticism that she used musk and wore a topish hat; but he was disinclined to withdraw the charges. The church decided that the hat was not topish in nature. This was followed by discussion of what was topish in a hat. George, who later was said to have "a crackt brain," wrote a book about this and other unfortunate incidents, in consequence of which he was expelled from the church. There were many charges of misconduct and many unsatisfactory conditions in "the Ancient" and other Separatist churches in exile. The Pilgrims, who had probably never intended a permanent settlement in Amsterdam, decided to leave the disturbing conditions here and seek a quiet refuge, where they might work out their own ideas of church polity with stronger hopes of success.

PUTTING their few worldly possessions aboard canal boats, the Pilgrims probably journeyed by the Haarlem Canal to the entrance of Haarlem Meer, where their boats had to be carried over the dam into the lake. After crossing this lake, they would pass through one picturesque canal after another until they came into one of the channels of the Rhine, and thence to Leyden.

Leyden was a beautiful and interesting city, which had had great importance as a center of woolen industry for generations. The Leyden weavers were widely known for their skill. Not only was this "Venice of the North" celebrated for its commerce, but for its learning, having established a Protestant university after the war with Spain had cut them off from the Roman Catholic universities of Flanders. The authorities were broad-minded in the appointment of professors, and men of divers opinions and beliefs obtained positions there. Education, too, was general among the people. Almost every one could read and write, a rare thing for that time, and, because of intercourse with other countries, a knowledge of foreign languages was common among them.

The Pilgrims were content with humble trades, few of them having had previous experience with anything except agriculture. Many became serge weavers, wool combers and carders. The record of the marriage of William Bradford describes him as a "fustian worker"; some made bombazine and some hats.

Brewster set up a printing press, upon Virginia, instead of Guiana which afterwards became famous as the Pilgrim Press, issuing many tracts and larger books the publication of which was forbidden in England, but which eventually made their roundabout way there from Holland. Owing to the many restrictions in England at this time, private printing was almost an impossibility; but, in Holland, almost anything might be printed. Many believe that, at the Pilgrim Press, only the type was set up, the printing being done outside by the Dutch. Complaints having been made to the Dutch by the British Government, Brewster's premises were searched, the type seized, and seals placed upon the door.

The Pilgrims prospered in Leyden, and there were many valuable additions to their number from England, including Edward Winslow, Myles Standish, Samuel Fuller, John Carver, Robert Cushman, and Isaac Allerton. As time went on, however, there seemed little likelihood of their exile being ended by a return to England, where the Pilgrims might live among their own people. For the sake of their children, especially, they desired to make a change. They feared that, by remaining among the Dutch, they would lose their language and English characteristics. There was

an effort to obtain the King's favor, stating that they did not wish to live under the government of an alien State, but were anxious to enjoy liberty of conscience in America, where they would advance His Majesty's dominions and spread the gospel.

When the King asked what profits there might be, it was answered: "Fishing," to which he was pleased to reply: "So God has my soule, 'tis

furnish them with cattle, if they would live under their Government. So great were the obstacles in their way, that, although they desired to cut loose from Holland, they considered this for a time. Fortunately, Thomas Weston, a London merchant, with some merchant adventurers, friends of his, agreed to advance the money and provide the shipping necessary to establish the Pilgrims in the new country. With this solution in sight, private property in Leyden was sold, and individuals put what money they could spare into the common stock. A solemn fast was held and it was decided that only one part of the church should go at first, the youngest and strongest; only volunteers were to sail and, if they were forced to return, it was agreed that they were to be helped; those who succeeded were to help bring out the others. One hundred and fifty persons made ready to go, with Brewster as their elder, and articles of agreement were drawn up and signed.

The agents had been forbidden to make any new arrangements without permission from the church, but Robert Cushman, upon whom fell the responsibility of accepting the conditions made by the Adventurers and which differed from those drawn up by the Leyden Pilgrims, agreed to them. He tried to keep them secret, but they became known gradually and there were many protests. The condition most objected to by the intending colonists was that, at the end of seven years, capital and profits (namely, houses, lands, goods and chattels) should be equally divided between the Adventurers and planters. It was held that these conditions were hard on the planters, and that under them few would work upon the land or buildings. The difficulties of satisfactory settlement were so great that Weston threatened to abandon the whole plan. The Leyden people, however, finally bought the Speedwell and fitted it in Holland, intending to keep it in the colony for fishing and trading. The Mayflower, of 130 tons, was hired in London, to transport the remainder of the people.

WHEN everything was ready for the Speedwell to depart, a day of humiliation was set. Robinson gave his famous farewell address, and the greater part of the day was spent in prayer and in taking counsel with regard to the voyage. Those who were going were escorted by their brethren to Delfshaven, where the ship was waiting. "So they lefte yt goodly and pleasant citie, which had been their resting place neare 12 years; but they knew they were Pilgrimes and looked not much on those things; but lift up their eyes to ye heauenes, their sweete countreyn, and quieted their spirits." A volley of shot was fired as they set sail for Southampton.

Here they had to make the final arrangement for their transportation to the New World. The articles of agreement had not been signed and many of the Pilgrims were unwilling to abide by the concessions that Cushman had made. Finally the difficulties were brought to a conclusion and the Pilgrims set sail from Southampton, on the Mayflower and Speedwell. The latter, however, proved unseaworthy and was obliged to put back, first to Dartmouth and then to Plymouth.

Some of her passengers were transferred to the Mayflower and the others, about 18 or 20, who were not of the stuff or in condition to make good colonists, went back.

It was Sept. 16 before the Mayflower made her real start. Then, for 65 days, this vessel of less than 200 tons was tossed upon the little known vastness of the Atlantic Ocean. On Nov. 19, they saw Cape Cod, but they were bound for North Virginia and so tried to bear southward. They were thwarted, however, by breakers and untoward conditions and thus destiny brought them into the harbor of Cape Cod, where the beginnings of New England were made. The business of



The departure of the Pilgrims from Delfshaven

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from reproduction of an old Dutch painting

much also in their surroundings with which they had no sympathy. If they were to preserve their nationality and their religious fundamentals, after the first generation, they must find a place in which they could establish themselves according to their own ideas, and where they could be "a beacon to others."

The Pilgrims wanted to enjoy their religious liberty, but under the protection of England, if possible, and for this reason chose of a new land fell

a new democracy occupied the abilities and energies of the people who had left England and Holland because of their stubborn insistence upon their right to stipulate what forms of service, what doctrines, and what religious policy they should observe.

They were now a power unto themselves in civil and church matters. Their manifestation of it, their interpretation of their duty and their method of exercising it form the early history of New England.



The church in Leyden, bearing the Robinson memorial tablet



THE HOME FORUM

Spiritual Evolution

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO MATERIAL philosophy evolution has been a ready theory with which to explain many things concerning creation,—and still leave the subject where it was in the beginning. To the practical man, however, if he thinks of evolution at all, the subject is something of a bugbear. It is hard on anyone, for instance, to be made to believe that mankind is only the victim of a remorseless law which, very slowly, but none the less surely, grinds material creation back into its original dust or nothingness.

Most of the students of material evolution seem to get very much interested in what might be called the intermediate steps of the subject. All goes well until reason demands to see what the legitimate outcome of the theory will be; then the situation suddenly reminds one of the ancient belief that the earth was flat, since you have to be very careful lest you go too far, for material evolution having had a suppositional beginning must also have an end.

The theory can, of course, begin and end in only one of two conclusions, either that matter is as real and self-existent as Spirit, God—in fact is God, Mind, or creator, which is out of the question—or that matter is found to be nothing. For this reason, evidently, few believers in material evolution seem to have the courage to go to the bitter end of their theory, for to do so would mean to give up materiality and seek Spirit as the All-in-all. It is not strange, therefore, that material evolution has much to say of theories, supposed to explain present material conditions, but offering nothing trustworthy either as to the beginning or the ending of these conditions. This, however, is really the important part, for if mankind once understands the beginning and ending of so-called material existence, the remainder of the theory will harm no one.

Believers in material evolution seem to have overlooked the main source which promulgates their theory. Not accepting the account of creation as found in the first chapter of Genesis, because they insist upon a constant pulling down of the false

material instead of a spiritual creation, they often reject the entire Bible. Thus the true explanation of material evolution remains unnoticed. Now this is found in the Adam account in the second chapter of Genesis. Nothing better than this has ever been offered as a basis of material evolution. It plainly shows that material evolution began in dust, nothingness, alias material supposititious beliefs; included the contemplation of matter as real; denied God, Spirit, infinite Life, Truth, and Love—thus proving that it never was nor could be of God, and so ended as it began, in death or nothingness. Hence it is also apparent that by accepting the Adam account as the true account of creation, scholastic theology and material evolution rest upon the same theory, the same basis, even though they refuse to shake hands and admit their relationship.

Now evolution, as it really is, is a subject of the greatest importance to us. This is evidently what Mrs. Eddy implies when she makes the dignified statement on page 135 of Science and Health that "Spiritual evolution alone is worthy of the exercise of divine power." She also says, on page 27 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Creation, evolution or manifestation,—being in and of Spirit, Mind, and all that is real,—must be spiritual and mental. This is Science, and is susceptible of proof." What a great difference at once appears between material evolution, so-called, and spiritual evolution. Whereas the so-called law of material evolution is nothing but the working out in belief of the destruction inherent in erroneous mortal mind—the stronger belief overcoming the weaker—the law of spiritual "creation, evolution, or manifestation," is infinite Love.

Now when we speak of a demonstrable Principle, for so we must if evolution is based upon Science, spiritual evolution becomes a law that is an integral activity in our lives. It denotes a demonstrable progress, the attaining of spiritual good, spiritual dominion over sin and disease, and a constant pulling down of the false

"If worlds were formed by matter,
And mankind from the dust;
Till time shall end more timely,
There's nothing here to trust.

Thenceforth to evolution's
Geology, we say,—
Nothing have we gained therefrom,
And nothing have to pray:

My world has sprung from Spirit,
In everlasting day;
Whereof, I've more to glory,
Wherefor, have much to pay."
—Miscellaneous Writings, p. vii.

The Very First Book Which I Ever Bought

"I remember the very first book which I ever bought, which I shall call No. 1. It was a volume of Ruskin—only a book of selections—which cost four shillings and sixpence. When I look back upon it now," we read in "The Life of Henry Drummond," by Cuthbert Lennox, "I can name with perfect clearness what I got out of

that book. Ruskin taught me to see. Men are born blind, as blind as bats or kittens, and many men go through their whole career without even opening their eyes. I should have done so too, if I had not encountered Ruskin. It only requires the idea to be put into a man's mind."

"Ruskin will help a man to the use of his eyes. Anybody can be put up to this in a few minutes. Go out into the country on Saturday, and stop at the first plowed field. At first you will see nothing but an ugly plowed mass. When you look again, it is a rich amber color, with probably two feet of colored air moving over it. The plowed field is really a glowing mass of beautiful colors. . . . I saw in Ruskin that the colors as they are in nature are most perfectly beautiful, and that by no possibility can they be changed to advantage.

"Then look at the boulders, with their forests of lichen and mosses. Try to think what like naked rock is. There are few places on the earth's surface where the earth's bones stick out, and there is nothing more appalling in the world. Ruskin calls mosses and lichens 'God's first mercy to the world.' Do not look at the general effect, but look at the individual. Look how exquisitely colored they are; look at the imitation of crystallization; look at the finish on their most minute parts; and look at the stability of these things. They are delicate; . . . the sun shines and scorches them, but never washes them away.

"I should have gone through the world and never seen them at all had Ruskin never taught me to look. He taught me to look at the trees when the leaves were off, and to see as much in them as when the leaves were on. One of the advantages this gives a man is the possession of a great many adjectives, and it is a man's adjectives, to a large extent, that bear witness to his intellectual power. A lot of men go to hear a sermon or a lecture. Some say, 'It was very nice,' but the thoughtful man will say, 'It was a discerning sermon,' or 'a well-thought-out sermon,' or 'a weak sermon.' Now there is nothing that will supply a man with adjectives so much as nature. . . . Ruskin says, 'No one knows what tenderness is until he has seen a sunrise.' The best idea one

can get of tenderness is the delicate light of an autumn sunrise. Let me simply say that if anyone has not discovered the world in which he lives, he ought to get some book that will help him do this.

"The second book I bought was Emerson, and I used always to take credit to myself that I had discovered Emerson. My fellow students would not read him. They always read Carlyle. I could not read Carlyle then. If I did read Carlyle, I felt I had been whipped; while, after I read Emerson, I felt I had been stroked down.

"I think a man should read the books that help him. It does not matter what reputation they have got. I think a man should discard the books that bore him. I think what Emerson does for you is to teach you to see with the mind."

Old Friends

What though for months the tranquil dust descends,
Whitening the heads of these mine ancient friends,
While the damp offspring of the daily press
Faunts on my table with its pictured dress;

Not less I love each dull familiar face,
Nor less should miss it from the appointed place.

I snatch the book, along whose burning leaves
His scarlet web our wild romancer weaves,

Yet, while proud Hester's fiery pangs I share,
My old Magnolia must be standing there!

—Holmes.

Frugality and Liberality

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving of superfluous expenses; the last bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality; both together make an excellent temper.—William Penn.

The following passages from letters were written by Felix Mendelssohn when he was eleven years old:

Welman: November 6, 1821.

"Now listen, all of you. Today is Tuesday. On Sunday, the San of Weimar, Goethe, arrived. We went to church in the morning, and heard half of Handel's music to the 100th Psalm. The organ, though large, is weak; that of St. Mary's church is smaller, but much more powerful. The Weimar one has fifty stops, forty-four notes and one thirty-two foot pipe.

After church I wrote to you that little letter dated 4th instant, and went to the Elephant Hotel, where I made a sketch of Lucas Cranach's house. Two hours later, Professor Zelter came, calling out: 'Goethe has come, the old gentleman has come!' We instantly hurried downstairs and went to Goethe's house. He was in the garden, just coming round a hedge. Isn't it strange, dear father—just the same as it happened with you? He is

very kind, but I do not think any of his portraits like him. He then went through his interesting collection of fossils, which has been newly arranged by his son, and said repeatedly: 'H'm, h'm, I am quite satisfied.' After that I walked in the garden with him and Professor Zelter, for about half an hour. Then we went to dinner.

After dinner, Frau Ulrike, Frau von Goethe's sister, asked him for a kiss, and I followed her example. Every morning I have a kiss from the author of 'Faust' and 'Werther,' and every afternoon two kisses from the father and friend Goethe. Think of that! In the afternoon I played to Goethe for about two hours, partly fugues of Bach and partly improvisations. In the evening they arranged a whist table, and Professor Zelter, who took a hand, said: 'Whist means, that you are to hold your tongue.' There's one of his good expressions for you. We all had supper together, even Goethe, who doesn't generally take it

now something for you. . . . Fanny! Yesterday morning I took your songs to Frau von Goethe, who has a good voice and will sing them to the old gentleman. I told him that you had written them, and asked him whether he would like to hear them. He said, 'Yes, yes, with pleasure.'

Franz von Goethe liked them very much indeed, and that is a good omen. To-day or tomorrow he is to hear them.

Welman: November 10.

On Monday I went to see Frau von Henkel, and also his Royal Highness the hereditary Grand Duke, who was very much pleased with my Sonata in G minor. On Wednesday evening a statue, and large original drawings, etc., which the polar star of poets possesses. It does not strike me that his figure is imposing; he is not much taller than father; but his look, his language, his name, they are imposing. The amount of sound in his voice is wonderful, and he can shout like ten Fantasia. When I was with him the

other day, I played the Sonata in G minor, which he liked very much, also the piece for Beethoven, and yours, dear Fanny. I play much more here than at home, seldom less than four hours, and sometimes even eight. Every afternoon Goethe opens his instrument (a Streicher) with the words, 'I have not heard you today—now make a little noise for me.' And then he generally sits down by my side, and when I have done (mostly extemporizing) I ask for a kiss, or I take one. You cannot

leave him here, go to Jena alone, and come back again. Professor Zelter was besieged from all sides, so he had to give in, and do everything as Goethe wished. And now Goethe was assailed from all sides, they kissed his mouth and his hands, and whoever could not get at them patted and kissed his shoulders; and if he had not been at home, I believe we should have carried him home in triumph, as the people of Rome did Cicero after the first Catilinian speech.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy

"Few people take the trouble to find out what democracy really is. Yet this would be a great help," wrote Lowell. "For it is our lawless and uncertain thoughts, it is the indecisiveness of our impressions, that fill darkness, whether mental or physical, with specters and hobgoblins. Democracy is nothing more than an experiment in government, more likely to succeed in a new soil, but likely to be tried in all soils, which must stand or fall on its merits as others have done before it. For there is no trick of perpetual motion in politics any more than in mechanics. President Lincoln defined democracy to be 'the government of the people by the people for the people.' This is a sufficiently compact statement of it as a political arrangement. Theodore Parker said that democracy meant, not 'I'm as good as you are,' but 'You're as good as I am.' And that is the ethical conception of it, necessary as a complement of the other, a conception which, could it be made actual and practical, would easily solve all the riddles that the old sphinxes of political and social economy who sit by the roadside have been propounding to mankind from the beginning, and which mankind have shown such a singular talent for answering wrongly. . . . The rule will always hold good that you must 'Be your own palace or the world's your goal.'

"Let us be of good cheer, however. The world has outlived much, and will outlive a great deal more. Our healing is not in the storm nor in the whirlwind. It is not in monarchies, or democracies, but will be revealed by the still, small voice that speaks to the conscience and the heart, prompting us to a wider and a wiser humanity."

Forefathers' Day

On this low rock beside the bay,
With lonely woods and waters round,
The steps once heard at break of day
Fill every village with their sound:

Again we tell how great the deed
Of those who here their journey stayed,
And building cabins for their need,
Foundations of an empire laid.

We see again, to these wild shores,
Their vessel sail the path of light,
And half the morning's golden floors
Above the winter and the night.

In God their dwelling-place they made;
They toiled supremely Him to please;
So, ever in their toil they prayed.
And built this nation on their knees.

—Albert Bryant.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Flotsam of Spurlos Versenk

The most interesting feature of the diplomatic correspondence of Germany with the South American States, which Mr. Lansing is giving to the world, from time to time, is its frank non-morality. The immoral man is conscious of his immorality, and at least has sufficient sense of decency remaining to offer some excuse for his conduct, or to attempt to cloak his actions. In the case of Germany this uneasy consciousness of the immoral is entirely lost in an apparently unconscious access of non-morality, the only let and hindrance to which appears to be the practical inconveniences resulting from being found out. The German diplomatic service appears, indeed, to have assimilated to the full the ancient proverb that the sin of sin is not in sinning, but in being discovered sinning.

In the days since the war first began, several German diplomats have given charming and striking exhibitions of the new diplomacy. It was reserved, however, for Count von Luxburg, the representative of the Kaiser in Buenos Aires, to supply, with unconscious humor and fitness, the name for the new German method of political negotiation, when, in the very midst of his pourparlers, with the Government in Buenos Aires, over the sinking of the steamship *Toro*, and at a time when he was assuring President Irigoyen of the bona fides and friendship of the Wilhelmstrasse, he cabled to Berlin, with respect to certain small Argentine vessels, for whose safety he was supposed to be arranging, "spurlos versenkt," or "sink without trace." Punica fides, in short, after having done duty for so many centuries as a synonym for treachery is obviously going to find a strong competitor in "spurlos versenkt."

What, however, the civilized world will be found watching for, not without some amusement, is the effect the latest revelations will have on President Irigoyen. The President, it must be admitted, manifested a broad tolerance of uncomplimentary allusions to his ministers when Count von Luxburg's last record was given to an astonished world. For the same reasons, whatever they may have been, he may receive, with sang-froid, the Count's latest charming reference to the Minister for Foreign Affairs as "a theatrical person who has shown insane cunning in preventing the chargé d'affaires from interviewing the President." Whether, however, he will be quite so delighted with the somewhat compromising references to himself in the new disclosures is at least open to question, whilst there can hardly be much doubt exactly how the country itself will enjoy the contemptuous intimation that "so long as Chile is neutral, Germany will be able after the war, to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily in opposition to an infatuated and misguided Argentina as with Argentina on her side."

Now if this were all it would be bad enough. But Count von Luxburg is one of those crude diplomats who are never entirely satisfied until they have involved not only themselves but those engaged in negotiating with them. Thus he goes on genially to point out, to his correspondent in Santiago, that "all sensible men here, even Zeballos, allow that Chile is obviously better governed than Argentina," and to add naively that "moreover the situation here is by no means incapable of solution. The President has the firm intention of setting the Council of Ministers against North America." It is scarcely remarkable, after this, that the ingenuous Count should have added, with surprising caution, "Use the above confidentially."

Unfortunately the Count's confidences have fallen into the unsympathetic hands of Mr. Lansing, whose ideas of caution are entirely remote from those of the new diplomacy. As a consequence the Wilhelmstrasse must be wishing that it could apply spurlos versenkt to its inept official, "even Zeballos" must be somewhat disconcerted, and President Irigoyen preparing denials and explanations; Entertaining, however, as Mr. Lansing's revelations may prove to those who are not in, any way compromised by them, they have a serious side which Germany will eventually be called upon to explain to statesmen by no means so accommodating or sympathetic as President Irigoyen. What, for instance, was the cause of the anxiety for this understanding with Chile, which was to be sought whilst the simple Irigoyen was being assured that in him lay Germany's hopes? What is the sleeping partnership with Siemens Schuckert? And what, in particular, about the mysterious reorganization of South Brazil? As a matter of fact it will scarcely be necessary to press very heavily on the diplomatic door for an answer to these questions, for the door, as Mrs. Clappings might say, is on the jar, and Mr. Lansing could, it is to be imagined, insert his hand without much difficulty and unloose the chain.

Apart, however, from all this, which constitutes the serious side of Count von Luxburg's intrigue, the people of South America will be interested in learning what German diplomacy thinks of them as a whole, and how it refers to them not officially but en famille. The South American, then, according to the ineffable Count von Luxburg, is an Indian under a thin veneer, and is accordingly best negotiated with through the instrumentality of a submarine squadron. Count von Luxburg was, indeed, always pestering Berlin for that squadron, which Berlin, in spite of Count von Bernstorff's famous three hundred, could never find it convenient to produce. Then, the Count went on to explain to Berlin that South American cabinet ministers are apparently as susceptible to bribes as Pooh-Bah himself. He had no reason, that can be discovered, for this opinion beyond the pure surmise, that as he could not win them to his own side, therefore the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Marine in the Argentine must have accepted bribes elsewhere. And then again he had come to regard an inability to agree with

him as a proof of South American "insanity" and "cunning."

It will be well, indeed, that President Irigoyen should bear these facts in mind in extricating himself from the mine field of insinuations and direct charges with which Count Luxburg has surrounded him, for Mr. Lansing's revelations will explain to him, in advance, the methods of the gentlemen with whom he has been negotiating. He will find that he is charged with permitting the erection of a German receiving plant; with concluding a secret agreement with Bolivia and Chile; with siding with Germany against the United States and Brazil; with keeping an open market for Germany; and with being consumed with too much vanity to acknowledge the contents of dispatches from the United States. So that after having shown all this consideration to Count von Luxburg, and made all the excuses he has for Spurlos Versenkt, it must have been somewhat irritating and disappointing to learn that his friendship or enmity was really a matter of no particular moment. Truly the ways of the new diplomacy are remarkable.

When everything else, however, has been said and done, the fact remains that Count von Luxburg's cables involve President Irigoyen in a policy not merely of personal antagonism to the United States, but of endeavoring to form an alliance of the Argentine with Bolivia and Chile against the United States. Coming as all this does on the top of the President's unwillingness to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, in spite of the cynical recommendation to the Wilhelmstrasse to sink without trace, the world will wait, with great interest, the explanation of the President of Argentina of these negotiations.

The Shipping Board

ALMOST from the hour of the approval of the Administration bill creating a United States Shipping Board, on September 7, 1916, nearly everything connected with it has been unsatisfactory. The need of a great merchant marine was felt in the United States long before the outbreak of the war, but the exigencies that began to make themselves manifest with the precipitation of that conflict greatly accentuated this need, and, all through 1915, there was an incessant popular demand for a policy that would revive the shipbuilding industry of the nation, not only in its own interest, but in the interest of the nations toward which the sympathies of its people were flowing.

Yet the war had been going on for more than two years, and the destruction of shipping had already begun to strain the maritime resources of Great Britain, on which the United States was principally, and almost solely, dependent for ocean transportation facilities, before Congress could be induced to enact necessary legislation. The bill, which was expected to promote shipbuilding with a rush, was approved, as has been said, on September 7, but for some reason as inexplicable and mysterious as many other things associated with the whole affair, and notwithstanding the President's often-expressed desire for the expedition of merchant ship construction, the members of the Shipping Board were not appointed for more than three months afterward, or until December 22, 1916. More than a month then elapsed before the Shipping Board organized, the date being January 31, 1917, and it took until April 17, 1917, fourteen days after Congress had declared a state of war between the United States and Germany, for the Shipping Board to reach the point of organizing the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which was to have charge of constructive work.

In the mean time, Major-General George W. Goethals had been selected and appointed as director of works, with the title of general manager. Three months later, or on July 24, 1917, the interval having been wasted on useless disputes over the relative claims for steel and wooden vessels, Commissioner Denman was forced out and General Goethals resigned. Four more months went by, during which period Edward N. Hurley was appointed chairman of the board, and Rear Admiral Capps became successor to Major-General Goethals; then, on November 15, Rear Admiral Capps resigned, and was succeeded by Rear Admiral Harris, who resigned last Monday, and was succeeded, as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, by Charles A. Piez of Chicago.

Fifteen months are accounted for in this running summary, and the Shipping Board is still in process of organization, or of reorganization, if that is better. Chairman Hurley declares that the work accomplished in the mean time has been great, and that the outlook for the construction of a merchant fleet of 6,000,000 dead tons before December 31, 1918, was never brighter than now. But the nation, which has been disappointed, and almost disheartened, by delays in shipbuilding due to continuous bickering, misunderstandings, and general lack of harmony, and cooperation in the management of a branch of the public service of vital importance to the United States and its allies, is not convinced. Neither is Congress, and a remarkable evidence of the dissatisfaction that is prevalent, and that is traceable only and directly to the apparent failure of the Shipping Board to rise to the occasion by turning out ships, is found in the fact that partisanship was forgotten in the Senate when the question of immediately investigating the entire matter was under discussion.

Every loyal and thoughtful person in the country will hope to find, first, that the frequent changes made have been for the good of the service; second, that, notwithstanding these changes, the progress claimed by Chairman Hurley may be indisputably established; and, third, that the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as now constituted, are capable of performing the work which the United States expects of them. A thorough, nonpartisan, unprejudiced, searching, penetrating inquiry is necessary in order that the nation may be assured that no mysterious and malign influence has been operating to obstruct, delay, and demoralize shipbuilding, or that, if any such influence obtains and is active, it shall be summarily destroyed.

Politics cuts no figure. Personality cuts no figure. Private opinions, or fads, cut no figure. Nothing cuts

a figure, in the prosecution of the great task of building ships to meet the pressing emergency, save the production of ships.

The Round Table of the Allies

IT WAS Disraeli who said that the spirit of the age was the spirit of equality. The historic precedents of international conferences, determining the course of nations, do not recognize this fundamental faith and good understanding which nations should display toward one another. The Allies have put off the full and inevitable cooperation to the eleventh hour. Meanwhile, Germany is rather a disconcerting example to those who would refute the Johnsonian axiom that no two men can be half an hour together without one acquiring an ascendancy over the other. It is precisely her ascendancy, gained in the councils of the Central Powers from the outset, which gave those powers military superiority over the Allies. But in reality the Central Powers are not a case in point. They have never laid claim to equality among themselves. Austria sold herself from the beginning, and her people, as well as the Bulgarians and the Turks, became slaves to the indomitable German will. The Hohenzollern has said, with Napoleon, that nature made all men equal, but nations unequal.

The Round Table has now been set up in the great council hall of the allied nations. Its significance should not be overlooked. The Round Table devised by the cunning workman of the Arthurian legend was made to seat all the knights so that all should be equal. Strife for precedence had prevailed before. The Table brought harmony and peace. It is to be regretted that at the allied table there is one chair empty—the Siege Perilous—since it strikes a note of disharmony at the outset. But one may be confident that the future will see the Muscovite, when once he has passed through his fiery trial to complete emancipation, one of the knights. In the meantime, no word should be heard of the paramountcy of any one nation. There should be no dispute as to precedence. The day has passed when jealousy, indecision, or thought of military superiority of any one power can hold back the Allies from complete cooperation. Any Aesopian dispute as to the lion's share of the business is out of order. Equality and democracy are of the very essence of the things for which the Allies are fighting. But true equality of service among the Allies means something more than an equal right to vote in the councils of the nations. It constitutes the germ of that ideal which is the ultimate goal of democracy, equality between every man and every nation in the world. While such an ideal is thus far outwardly unrealized, it is certainly not too soon for the Allies to achieve it in their attitude toward one another. They must bend their energies toward doing each his uttermost for attaining the common goal.

Let us hear no whisper of who shall be greatest among the peoples of the alliance. Before this altar of humanity each nation must lay his sword and his shield, vowing them, not for the purpose of economic rivalry or financial supremacy, but that each may do his fitting part for victory. Let us realize that one country may achieve this and the other that, but that all must do their best to the utmost of their material and moral forces. It was the mouse that gnawed the net and freed the mighty king of the jungle. A small nation may yet contribute the particular aid or perform the particular achievement that may end the war. In any case, however, the war will end only through the best efforts of all, when criticism, individual pride, and consciousness of economic or inventive superiority are laid aside, and real allied equality is recognized and upheld. Division of duties is, of course, quite in keeping with this ideal. There is no apparent reason why this may not yet be worked out.

Gulls

ONE of the sure signs of approaching winter, in London, is the arrival of the gulls off Blackfriars Bridge. They begin to come, in ones and twos, often quite early in the autumn, and, as sure as they do, will the inevitable paragraph appear in the papers telling of how they were seen there, and commenting on how late it is, or how early it is, as the case may be. In summer, of course, they have no need to come to town. Whether they travel far afield, following the shipping on almost motionless wings down the great estuary and out to sea, or, scorning travel, elect to spend the summer off Southend or Margate, they never skim lightly over the Pool, and so on to Blackfriars, until

The autumn is old,
The sere leaves are flying.

Some people, however, insist that they are coming to town earlier every year, and that more unlikely things have happened than that London should become an all-the-year-round resort for them. For Blackfriars is only one of their favorite rendezvous. They are to be seen, on occasion, on the water in St. James' Park, that is, they were to be seen there in the winter days before the war, when there was water in St. James' Park, and, above all, on the Serpentine, but, wherever they are to be found, one reason for their presence is never far to seek. Londoners, for the most part, leave their sparrows—"everybody's sparrows"—to pick up a livelihood where they can, knowing well that they will succeed. They feed their pigeons—"nobody's pigeons"—on occasion, but there are still enough horses with nose-bags, in London, improvident horses, reckless of how they scatter their oats, so long as they have enough, to insure most of the pigeons an adequate supply of the best of good foods.

There is, to be sure, a special reward attaching to feeding the gulls. The gull works so hard and so amazingly for what he gets. He does not disdain, it is true, to pick up anything promising from the surface of the water, or to swoop down at an astounding angle and retrieve, in passing, some choice morsel left temptingly on the parapet of the bridge. His great joy, however, is to catch things thrown to him in mid-air, and the more impossible the angle the more, apparently, does he joy in the feat, sailing easily over the bridge, under it, and round about in all directions, but never far away.

For it is, of course, at Blackfriars Bridge that he gives

his most wonderful exhibitions, and just about now, when the last leaf has been swept off the plane trees on the Embankment, on a day, perhaps, when a white mist is stealing up the river, and Waterloo Bridge, higher up stream, is just a hazy presence, is the time par excellence to go and see him and feed him. Every provision is made for his entertainment. There is no need to bring a supply of food for the gulls, for there are those who make it their business to supply the public with all things necessary, and anyone, for the outlay of one penny, may provide himself and many onlookers with much entertainment. Never, surely, was such chattering, swooping, and darting, such wonderful boomerang returnings, just in time, such unexpected interpositions of outsiders, such wonderful retrievals at the last possible hundredth of a second, or such amazing confidence. Then the habitué is always there, the man who makes a point of going down to the bridge every day, or as often as he can, and whose long practice enables him to induce a special performance. To him the gulls will come as a matter of course. They hover round about him, not hesitating, it is true, to take advantage of chance windfalls outside his ambit, but never flying far away from him. And if he prove illiberal, they will not hesitate to "plane" by close enough to take anything that may be offered from an outstretched hand. And so it is any day and every day all winter. There are always gulls at Blackfriars, and they are always ready to be fed.

Notes and Comments

THE separatist trend in the political map of the world is the apparent paradox of the war which is avowedly striving for the brotherhood of the peoples. Ireland and Finland want individual republics, China has one, Russia has already presented the world with five separate republics, and the end is not yet. We are threatened with a republic of the Caucasus, Lithuania, the Lettish provinces, and Bessarabia. Where will these all be, where will Russia be, when the process of self-development under a score of presidents has been completed? Presumably nowhere, or just where the man in the story was when his legs wanted to walk in different directions, his heart wished a holiday, his hands asked to be excused the trouble of washing his face, and his eyes of seeing because reason accused them of conveying false impressions! After all, Remus showed a good deal of prophetic "horse sense" by contemning the wall of Romulus at the foundation of Rome. Is the world going to talk brotherly love and then put up frontier walls as a preliminary precaution?

SCOTLAND found it much to its advantage to curtail the hours for saloons to be open, and now an agitation is about to crystallize into action for a similar step in the United States, mainly for the saving in coal that would result. The contention of the objectors reminds one of the farmer who became a guest at a city hotel and, after reading that dinner would be served from 6 until 9 o'clock, said he allowed he could get enough in that time. It does seem as if anyone could get more than enough of what saloons have to offer even if the hours were cut down one-half.

How Noyon received the news! Noyon, having served as the whip with which Clémenceau chastised the powers that were in France, naturally feels a particular regard for its champion. When the news, then, came to Noyon that Clémenceau was really Premier, there was no mistaking his satisfaction. An eye-witness says that the soldiers—there are mostly soldiers at Noyon—grabbed the Petit Parisien and the Petit Journal and, seeing the headlines, heaved a sigh of relief, with the brief and expressive "Ca y est" (that's done it) of men who do not waste words. It was the same everywhere in the army zone, officers and privates alike expressed their satisfaction, and their strong confidence that Clémenceau would live up to his reputation of never doing things by halves.

SEVERAL incidents that have recently come to light show very clearly that General Pershing is determined to maintain a high moral standard in the American Expeditionary Force, among the officers as well as in the rank and file. He has dealt with some offenders summarily and severely, but neither too summarily nor too severely to merit, and win, approval from the people of the United States, who demand that the American soldier shall be not only brave but decent.

THE American soldiers who are visiting England, or who are receiving their training in that country prior to joining their comrades on the western front, are sealing a fraternal compact of the Anglo-Saxon race which recalls an incident that occurred just before the war. The centennial of Anglo-Saxon peace was to be duly celebrated by ceremonies and exercises throughout the Empire and the Republic. Toward this end Americans in England had decided to accept from the English the gift of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons, in Warwickshire, and to raise subscriptions to make of it a permanent shrine and place of pilgrimage for Americans in the old country. A day came when the Duke of Teck presented the manor with all due formality and impressiveness to Mr. Page, the American Ambassador. The Duke and the Ambassador shook hands, and the Duke and the Ambassador smiled, as all great men performing great deeds do when faced by the camera. But alas, the film that was to give the world a motion record of the ceremony—and the smile—perished ignominiously in a fire which burnt down the cinematographic factory! But the ill wind of the proverb is to maintain its old-time reputation. Once the great war is over, the ceremony between the two more closely federated nations is to be carried out with greater significance than was possible in ante-bellum days. The T jet of the Sulgrave rehearsal is to be put up a second time, and we shall get back, too, that smile and the international handshake for the delectation of thousands of "movie" audiences throughout the world.